A brief Account of some of the late *Incroachments* and *Depredations* of the *Dutch* upon the *English*; and of a few of those many Advantages which by *Fraud* and *Violence* they have made of the *British Nations* since the *Revolution*, and of the *Means* enabling them thereunto.

IT may justly astonish, as well as Surprize those who give themselves liberty to think, that a Nation pretending to so much Wit, and good Sense (and that very rightfully) as the *English* do, should suffer themselves both in the view, and to the amazement of the world, to be Tricked, Cheated, and Bubbled to the degree they are by the *Dutch*, who were never much esteemed for the Greatness and Transendency of their Understandings, tho' they have been so well known for Treachery and Fraud, as the peculiar qualities they excell in, and which they have never failed to exercise, and display themselves by, when and where they have had opportunity. For tho' now and then a few *Individuals* may have been found, and still are among them, who for Probity and Intellectuals, have been, and are secured against this Imputation and Charge, yet these are the characters, which they have commonly lain under as a *State*, and to which the generality of that People, have been as Meritoriously as Commonly entitled. And which tho' most Nations have in some measure Experienced, who have either had the misfortune to need, or the folly to Confide in them; yet none have so often and so sensibly felt the Effects both of their Ingratitude and Deceit, as we of Great *Brittain* have done: Whereof it were easie to give Innumerable *Instances*, since the very first Moment, that by a friendly and vast, if not too lavish and improvident an expence of our Blood and Treasure, they became rescued from

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the Jaws of ruine, vindicated into Freedom, and eſtabliſhed into a *Republick*. But that I intend for reaſons which any man may penetrate into, to confine the account I am now to give of their fraudulent and rapacious behaviour towards, and the Gains they have made of us by tricks and violence, only to that circle and period of time which hath elapſed ſince the Commencement and Conſummation of the late *Revolution*. And beſides all the other Influence, this is as well proper as deſigned to have upon us, if we have not both renounced common Reaſon, and our Native Country, It may ſerve not only to awaken us, to a peruſal of thoſe many former Relations of their Treacherous Supplanting, and their hoſtile Uſurpations, but to give a freſh and raiſed credit to all thoſe antecedent detections of their Villanies, which either thro a ſtrange Oſcitancy we were willing to forget, or thro the Inhumanity of them, too much diſinclined to believe.

I ſuppoſe it is needleſs now to tell any man that is not qualified for *Bedlam*, tho he be one that hath renounced all Revealed Religion and moral Honeſty, and ridiculeth every thing that is ſuperſtructed on, or which faſteneth obligation and duty upon us in the vertue of the acknowledgment of thoſe Fundamentals: That it was not out of any love to theſe *Kingdoms*, or for any real concern for what we value and challenge a property in, either as Proteſtants or *Engliſhmen*, that the *States* of *Holland* lent their Men and Ships to the *Prince* of *Orange*, and encouraged his coming with an Army into *England*. Alas! both his Conduct and theirs ſince, do ſo interfere with thoſe pretences, that it were as eaſie to reconcile Contradictions, as to reſolve that Undertaking into thoſe Motives. And tho I cannot deny it to be very natural to all true *Hollanders* to be furniſhed with a great deal of aſſurance, and to claim it as a Prerogative entailed upon their Country not to bluſh, as thoſe other Climes retain the modeſty to do, when they obtrude the moſt notorious falſhhoods upon the faith of Mankind; yet the preſent tottering and precarious ſtate of the *Church* of *England*, and the little room it hath in their thoughts, unleſs it be how to ſubvert it, as well as the many Invaſions made upon our *Laws*, *Rights*, and *Civil Liberties*, beſides the Rapines committed upon our *Trade*, and the many guileful Arts that have been practiſed to enſlave and impoveriſh us ſince the beginning of 1689. have not only refuted, but expoſed theſe *State* pretences of reſcuing us from *Popery* and *Thralldom*, which had been made uſe of to wheedle us into thoſe Crimes, whereof we became

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guilty thro their Deluſions, and to prepare us to entertain, and tamely to undergo and ſuffer the Miſeries which they had projected to bring upon us. And as the *tranſporting* our *Coin*; the having our *Seas* and *Merchant Ships unprotected*; and the many *Sham plots* upon our *lives*, as well as the various *arts*, *methods* and *projects*, of worming us out of our *Eſtates*, ſhew what we are to expect from *Dutch-Councils*, in relation to our *Perſons*, *Property* and *Wealth*; So the cold and disdainful Reception commonly reported to have been given lately to thoſe of the *Conformable Clergy* at *Althrope*, when they went thither to pay their Complements, and make their Addreſſes, and where they were not accounted worthy either of a word or a ſalute, no more than any of thoſe common Decencies, which have been cuſtomarily vouchſafed to perſons of their *Order*, *Habit* and *Communion*, while the Diſſenters were at the ſame place, not only Welcomed with *Hat* in Hand, and entertained with the reſpect of ſtanding up to them, during the whole time they were attending, but Careſſed with the tendereſt expreſſions declarative of his love unto, care of and confidence in them, and afterwards treated in an Appartment by themſelves, with Wine and Tobacco, and other civilities of the houſe, with an allotment of ſome Noblemen to bear them Company, and to bubble them into Court-Meaſures, do more than abundantly teſtifie under what contempt the Eſtabliſhed and *National Church* is, thro' the Influence of *Belgick Advice*, and in complacency to the *Hogen Mogen* Conſtitution abroad. Which tho it be but the beginning of a Juſt Recompence of Reward upon your *Epiſcopal men* for their Apoſtacy, from the Doctrine of their Church in Reference to civil Government, and legal Governours, yet it both ſufficiently proclaims ſome Peoples Ingratiude, and intimates what thoſe deluded, credulous, miſled; and revolting *Clergy-men* are to expect, in relation to all thoſe Dignities and Emoluments they have been advanced unto, and hither to kept in poſſeſſion of, by ſtanding Laws in preference unto, and contradiſtinction of all other Proteſtants. And ſhould not that ſtory be ſo Authentick, as it is univerſally vouched to be; yet his behaviour upon all occaſions towards thoſe of the Eſtabliſhed Church, is ſo ſcornful as well as unkind, as abundantly teſtifies, not only his Diſtruſt and Hatred of them upon the motives of *Dutch* Counſels; but a deſign to mortifie their perſons, and to alter and ſubvert the Eſtabliſhment, which our Laws do at preſent give them: Nor are the late Caballings, Animoſities and Proſecutions againſt a certain Perſon Ornamented with a *George*,

and a *blue Ribbon*, owing to any other Motives, than that he both understands and asserteth the Interest of his Country, without Justifying of, or conniving at *Dutch* Encroachments; and that he has the Fortitude to avow himself the Advocate and Patron of the Established *Ecclesiastical Constitution*, and who will not be brought to sacrifice at once both our Legal Worship, and Discipline, and the Commerce, and Treasure of the Kingdom, to the Pleasure and Appetite of our *Outlandish* Neighbours; nor be gained to betray our Church and State, to the lust and humour of those *Court Minions*, who are gained by Bribes and Pensions to be Brokers and Factors for our Rivals and Underminers, tho at present thro a Solecism in Speech as well as in Politicks, they be stiled our assured and good *Allies*. Nor need we any other evidence of the Commencement and Continuance of the Quarrel against the tacidly formentioned *Nobleman*, than the *Proposals* that were made to him by a person of his own *Order* and Dignity, about stifling the Enmity against him, and that those who are his boldest Accusers, and most passionate Antagonists, should depart from and depositе their Accusations of him, and not only enter into a Truce, but into an united and firm Friendship with him, provided he would abandon the *defence* of the *Church*, and Joyn with them in promoting an *Oath* of *Abjuration*, both which are the Contrivances of the *Dutch*, and the Results of Councils given at the *Hague*, partly to obviate the revenge they know themselves Justly obnoxious unto from King *James*, should he at any time come to be reestablished; and partly to kindle a Civil War amongst our selves, by which we may be both diverted and disabled from inflicting those Punishments upon them hereafter, which they so much deserve, or at least to turn and enflame the King's wrath (in case he return) against his own Subjects, in hopes thereby to prevent the effects of his Resentment against them. And that the quarrel which I have intimated to be raised against this Honourable *Person*, is the product of Foreign Councels, appears not only from the Tools, and Instruments embarked in pursuing of it, who are all of them Favourites and Partizans of the Court, but is made evident beyond all controul from hence; That when the said Noble Peer, told his Master for news at *Burford* the application that had been made to him, and by whom, and the tenor of it, he found that he was antecedently acquainted with, and possessed of the whole; which well he might as being in the quality of Executioner of *Belgick* Advice and Measures, both the Author and Fomenter of the [illegible], and the Pro-

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jector and Inſtigator of the Accomodation and the terms of it. However, we may eaſily diſcern from hence, what the whole Nation, aſwell as ſingle Individuals may Expect from a *Dutch King* influenced by *Dutch Councils*; when the only Perſon in the Kingdom to whom He and They ſtand moſt indebted for Promoting the *Revolution*, aſwell as for former and ſubſequent Favours of the greateſt Dimenſions and Importance, is thus ſingled out to be hunted and run down by Clamour and Obloquy; and this not for his Crimes againſt the Crown, or for his being the Principal Perſon in Abdicating of the King, Altering the Succeſſion, and Subverting our Hereditary Monarchy; but becauſe that after He had brought us to the *Altar*, he ſhould now Demur as to the letting the Church annd Nation fall *Victims* to *Dutch* Malice and Avarice.

And if we had not been Infatuated by Bigotry, and made Inſolently Wanton by too much Proſperity: And had our Intellectual Faculties Diſtorted by Diſloyal Malice, we might have eaſily Foreſeen and Prognoſticated, what the *Infidelity* of the *Dutch* would be to the *Kingdom*, by their more than *Heatheniſh Treachery* to the *Late King*; in that notwithſtanding the *Alliance* Solemnly Contracted ard Ratified by Oath, in which they ſtood Sacredly Engaged to obſerve all terms of Amity and Friendſhip with him, yet whilſt his Majeſty relied upon the Aſſurance of that Compact and Stipulation; they did under the Cloak and Vail of being His Confederates, Clandeſtinly contrive the Subverſion of the Throne. And tho they neither then could, nor have had the [redacted] Impudence to this day (albeit not a People Accuſable for unſeaſonable Modeſty, when they can either recurr to weak Pretences, or probable Fictions for Juſtifying their Conduct) to alledg any matter of Juſt Complaint he had given them, and much leſs any cauſe of Hoſtile Quarrel. Yet by a Treachery cuſtomary to Them, but which neither *Turks* nor *Pagans* would have been guilty of; They both gave Encouragement to the *Prince* of *Orange*, to Invade his Dominions: and Commiſſioned, and Authorized their Fleet and Troops to Support and Aſſiſt him in doing it. Nor did they only Perpetrate this Treachery towards his Majeſty in Defiance of Vengance from Heaven, and in Contempt of every thing that has been held Sacred amongſt Men, as well as in Deriſion of all thoſe *Pacts*, and Agreements upon which the intercourſe and Peace of Nations, and the Tranquillity of Societies do depend; But at the ſame Juncture of time in which they were Plotting his Ruin,

and had entered into Correſpondency and Combination with his Diſloyal Subjects, for driving Him from his Kindoms; they gave him all the aſſurance which any Prince could deſire or expect from a Neighbouring State, that they Prized his Friendſhip; and did and would Perſevere in Amity with him; and that the Ships and Forces which they had in a readineſs to make a Deſcent into his Territories were Deſigned for, and to be Employed in Affairs wherein he had no Concern, and that he neither ſhould nor could receive any Prejudice from them, and therefore was not to be allarmed at thoſe Preparations: Which Barbarous as well as guileful Behaviour of theirs, tho' we have hitherto overlook't, and not received that Warning and Inſtruction from it that ſuch a Procedure towards a Crowned Head, and one to whom by Stipulation they were bound to be Friends and *Allies*, and who then Actually was and ſtill rightfully is the only Legal Monarch of theſe Kingdoms was Adapted, and ſhould have had Efficacy in it to give: Yet it is Now Hoped that the Leſſons, which *Experience* that is the *School-Miſtreſs* of Fools, hath refreſhed our Memory with, of their Inveterate Malice to theſe Kingdoms, and of their Fraudulent Methods to render us Poor, Impotent and Contemptible, will at laſt awaken us, if not to ſeek and perſue revenge, at leaſt to lay aſide our Confidence in them, and to give over the Waſting our Men and Treaſure, in Defence of a Perfidious People, who are endeavouring our Ruine, as the Recompence of all the Services we have had, the Simplicity, Inadvertency and Folly, to be rendering them, and in the doing whereof we have made our ſelves Knaves to our Country, as well as Perſevered in Obſtinate Rebellion againſt the King. Nor is it to be doubted, but that after they have ſeen us, who are their chief and envied *Rivals* in *Trade* Impoveriſhed and Weakned in the Management of this War, into which, in order to thoſe Ends they have Wheedled and Invegled us, under the Pretence of Humbling Curbing and Reducing *France*, they will be the firſt both to abandon the *Confederacy*, and to Unite their Forces with thoſe of that *Monarch*, for the Conſummating of our Ruine by Power which they have begun and ſo far Promoted by Fraud. And that I may not reflect too far backward, nor put my Readers upon Examining their Practices Forty or Fifty Years ſince; their Behaviour about ſeventeen years ago towards the *Emperour*, and the *King* of *Spain*, but eſpecially towards the *King* of *Denmark*, and the late Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who had Embarked in their Aſſiſtance, and

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come to their Succour, when they were likely to be totally Subdued in that War which they had provoked the *French* King to enter into against them, *Anno.* 1672. May teach all that help and relieve them, under the firmeſt and moſt Sacred Confederacy, and the higheſt aſſurances of their Stedfaſtneſs and Fidelity in their *Alliances*, what they are to expect from that faithleſs People, who do always conſult and prefer their Intereſt before all the Obligations they can be brought under to God or Men. The truth whereof, tho' the Remonſtrances of all thoſe Princes do abundantly manifeſt, which they made unto the *States General*; and Publiſhed to the World, upon the Separate *Peace* which the *Dutch* Concluded with the *King* of *France*, at the *Treaty* of *Nimeguen*, Anno. 1678. yet I ſhall in Confirmation of what I have ſuggeſted, Tranſcribe and Exhibit ſome part of a Patherick *Letter* written upon that Occaſion to the ſaid *States* by the *Elector* of *Brandenburgh* bearing date at *Poſtdam*, July, 11. 1679. *Namely, That in the Deplorable Condition his Countries were then in, It is eaſie to judge (ſaith the Elector) whether we have more reaſon to Complain of thoſe who are Enemies, and had fallen thus upon him, or of thoſe for whoſe ſake all this happened to him, who inſtead of giving him the aſſiſtance required by Treatie, have neglected them and made a ſeparate Peace, thereby abandoning as well his as their own Affairs, and laying upon him the whole burden of the War, in which he ſhould have had no part had it not been for his deſire to help his friends in their Misfortunes, as if it were a Conſolation to their High and Mightineſſes to ſee him (who had endeavoured with all his Might to ſave them from Deſtruction) as a Recompence totally Ruined. Adding that he had expected an anſwer to his former Letters, and to thoſe Memorials given into them by his Miniſters, in which he had advized them of the dangers that threatned him, and deſired their Aſſiſtance that ſo at leaſt, he might have had the Comfort to ſee the Concern they had for his Misfortune, which he had the more reaſon to expect, for that it muſt be freſh in their Memories, how in their greateſt neceſſity he hazarded All for them, and preferred their Friendſhip before all the advantageous conditions that were offered him. And therefore that he writes to their High and Mightyneſſes this Letter, That they may not think that he tamely Digeſted their Unjuſt Proceedings, or quitted the Obligation which his Alliance with them laid upon them; but, that as on his part he had always performed his Promiſes and Engagements, ſo he requires the like from them, or in default thereof, Satisfaction for the ſame, and reſerveth to himſelf and his Poſterity, all the Right thereunto belonging.* And indeed ſuch has been their Perfidiouſneſs, as to the Obſervation of moſt of

the *Treaties* wherein they have been Engaged; That should the several Princes of *Europe* be provoked at last to resent their *Infidelity*, according to the Demerit of it; They would, instead of choosing to be their *Allies* or *Confederates*, associate and unite to be their revengefull and implacable *Enemies*, Nor, till they be Condignly Punished, for the many repeated Violations of their most solemn *Stipulations*, will it prove Wise or Safe to Trust them upon the most Sacred Security that they can give to Kings and Nations, by concerted and sworn Contracts. For, until then, it will be but a necessary Prudence in all those, with whom they seek and endeavour to be in a Fœderal Amity, To ask them as *Livy* tells us the *Roman Senator* did the *Carthaginian Ambassadors* at the end of the second *Punick War*, when they came to Supplicate for a Peace, *Per quos Deos Fœdus icturi essent; cum eos per quos ante ictum esset fefellissent? By what Gods they would confirm and ratifie their Stipulations; seeing they had despised the Omniscience Power and Justice of those Deities by the Invocation of and Appeal to whom they stood obliged to the Observation of former Contracts.* But, when they are once so sufficiently Chastised for their Treacheries and Infidelites of this kind, That they can reply as *Asdrubal* at that time did, namely, *Per eosdem qui tam Infesti sunt Fœdera violantibus. That they will swear their Leagues, by the same God who hath taken Vengeance of them for their Perjury, and their Fraudulent Violations of former Agreements*; Then and not before, are they to be Trusted and Relied upon, by reason and in the Vertue of any Compacts, Covenants and Alliances, how Solemnly soever Sworn and Ratified by them.

Nor, will it be improper or unseasonable for me here, considering the present Juncture, and the Circumstances We of Great *Britain* are now Reduced unto, to put my Country Men in remembrance that among other of the Motives upon which the *Dutch* Contrived and Promoted the *Revolution*, how that their Obviating and Preventing the Reckoning and Account, which King *James* was about calling them unto, for their Wresting *Bantam* by Fraud and Violence from the *English East-India Company*, was not only *One*, but that which most Influenced that Avarous and Rapacious *Republick* thereunto. For, having during our Convulsions here, and the many Jealousies and Misunderstandings which had arisen between the late King *Charles* and his People (to the begetting and fomenting whereof they had contributed all they could) Guilfully and Hostilely wormed us out of, and Drove us from thence, where

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of a large and Beneficial Trade, therefore to Anticipate their being forced to restore what they had unrighteously Usurped by Deceit and Power; and to avoid making Satisfaction for the Dishonour they had therein done unto the *Crown*; as well as to decline repairing the Injury they had done to the *East India Company* and to the whole Kingdom; They came with Warmth and Readiness into the Design of Invading these Kingdoms, and of Supplanting his Majestie's Throne. I suppose it needless to repeat, how they had eluded all the Applications made unto them by King *Charles* his Ministers, in reference to that Affair; and how they delayed and evaded giving Satisfaction to the *East India Company*, during the time that remained of his Reign, after that Usurpation, tho often required and demanded of them, both by his Majesty's *Envoys*, and by the *Deputies* and *Agents* of the Company. Nor will I so far Reflect upon the Memory of that Prince, as to assign the Reasons why they came to Treat him with so much Superciliousness and Neglect, in that and other Concerns as they did; Seeing, besides the too great Encouragement they had to it from somthing in his own Constitution and Temper, they were Embold'ned thereunto by the mutinous Humour, that was then Predominant in many of his Subjects; and by the great and unaccountable Divisions which were arisen between those who were Stiled the Court and Country Factions. But, finding that his Royal Brother King *James*, who, on his Decease Rightfully Ascended the Throne was not a Prince that bore that careless respect to his own Honour, to the Reputation of his Kingdoms, and to the Prosperity of his Subjects; as to digest the aforementioned Affront, Injustice and Injury, with the Tameness that King *Charles* had done; and that he Carried not that Indifferency to his Peoples Welfare, and to the Traffick of the Nation; as for a private Gratuity, either to Connive at, or to Forgive a Wrong done to the Meanest of those under his Protection and Government; And much less an Offence of so heinous a Nature, Committed not only against the Chief Trading *Society* of the Kingdom; but to the Obstruction and Loss of a Commerce, by which all his People received considerable Profit and Advantage: They thereupon, by a Violation and Contempt of the Obligatoriness and Sacredness of *Leagues*, both Encouraged all the Seditious and Disloyal here; aswel to Rebel against, and Revolt from the King, as by Clamours and Ryots to Disturb the Tranquillity of his Reign:

And they took Hold of, and Encouraged the *Prince* of *Orange's* Ambition, whom Pride had disposed and prepared to despise and transgress all the Laws of God, and to Trample upon all the Constitutions of Nations for the Gaining of a Crown; whose aspiring Haughtiness they resolved, in that Matter to Gratifie, in order to the Supporting themselves in the quiet Enjoyment, of what they had Treacherously, Unjustly and Rapaciously Seised. And, accordingly they Lent unto, and Furnished him with a great part of their Army and Navy to Enable him, in Conjunction with the Traitors that were here at Home, to drive the King both from his Throne and Dominions. And, had not the People of England been at that Time strangely Infatuated by *Bigottry*, and made Uncapable by their Disloyalty, of all just and rational Thinking and Arguing; they might from the forementioned Depradation of the *Dutch* upon Us in the Business of *Bantam*, have very easily Foreseen and have naturally Concluded, how far they would Usurp upon Cheat and Rob us afterwards, when they should come to obtain one of their own Complexion and Mould, as well as of *Belgick Birth*, Education, Authority and Inheritance, to be chosen and Advanced to Reign over us. Nor is it unworthy of Remark, how far in this very matter his being a *Dutchman*, hath made him for these Seven Years last past, live in a continual forgetfulness of the Justice he oweth to the Nation, upon the Foot and Foundation of being Stiled our King. For whereas both the *Belgick East-India Companies*, and the *States General* had before the *Revolution* made and sent Overtures of giving Satisfaction, and had offered a Vast Summ of Money, in Expiation of that Crime, and for repairation of the Injury they had done us in the Case so often mentioned, we have not dared since to Pretend unto, or Claim the least Compensation for that Wrong, and much less to be so Presumptuous, as to Require to be Re-established there again; Tho according to the Modern Methods of Merit, and the ways and means which recommended People most Distinctively to the New Monarch; This *Kingdom* hath deserved as much of his Highness for Perjuring themselves, in order to Serve and Oblige him, as the *Dutch* have done by the Violation of their *Treaties*. Nay! whereas they broke their *Alliances*, upon the Motives of Interest, and have found their Advantage in their Perjurious Treacheries: We by rendering our selves Forsworn, in departing from our Allegiance, have only gained the being wholy shut out from that which

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we had both ſo good a Right unto, and were in ſo near and aſſured Proſpect of recovering. So that all which, by Co-operating unto, and Concurring in the *Revolution* falls to *Our* Share, is the acquiring the Preheminence of a Double Character, Namely that of *Fools*, as much as that of *Knaves*, whilſt our *Belgick* Neighbours are content to acquieſce in the ſingle one of being *Villains*, and that choſen and ſubmitted unto for their Gain, and not for their Loſs. But the *Engliſh* being eſteemed naturally a generous ſort of People, may poſſibly think it but Congruous to that Opinion which Men have commonly had of them, that when they have ſo wilfully done all they can by their late Practices to forfeit Heaven, to Part with, Reſign and Contemn the World alſo, and not to be like the Avaritious, Covetous *Dutch*, who are indeed willing enough to Renounce and Diſclaim their Portion in the former, but then it is with a Proviſo of Bartering it away for the later, which they take to be a Cunning and Wiſe Exchange.

And, all Men muſt Grant that more is to be ſaid in their Favour and for the Extenuation of their Folly, who would not chooſe Damnation, but for the Obtaining of Wealth, than can be reaſonably ſaid of thoſe, that not only give themſelves over to Eternal Wrath, *gratis*; but, who chooſe to Pay Dear for, it and to be Robbed of their Liberties and Eſtates, that they may Superarrogate for Hell; and be the better Entitled and have the more deſerving Right to future Vengeance. Yet, I ought not to omit mentioning one thing which falls to our Lot even in this World; as the Reward of having Purchaſed the Name, Guilt and Infamy of Rebells, at the Expence of our Wealth and Traffick, and of all we were happy for at Home, and Reputable for Abroad; namely, That the *Cap* and *Coat*, which were heretofore only the Encloſure and Peculiar of a few; ought now and henceforward, to be the common *Badges*, Habit and Dreſs of moſt of the Kingdom, and eſpecially of our *Weſtminſter Senators*.

To what I have already ſaid, I will add in the next Place, that our Electing the *Prince* of *Orange* King, hath not only Emboldned the *Dutch* both to Detain from us what they formerly Uſurped, and to make freſh Encroachments upon us in all parts of the World, as well as in all things; but they pleaded it as a ground Authoriſing them ſo to do, and Improve it as a Mean to Facilitate Countenance and Promote the Depradations, which they do ſince Commit upon

on us. For not to look nearer home. *Asia* and *Africa* can witness how they Triumph over and Insult us, in those Remote parts of the Universe; Representing us a Poor, Feeble and Dastardly People, over whom they have Constituted their *Servant* a *Monarch*, and thereby reduced us unto the Condition of a Province, Tributary unto and Depending on the *Hollanders*. Now the Material part of this *Harangue* being too true, tho not in all the formal Circumstances in which they relate it, they thereupon not only themselves *Hector* us, and Withdraw and Alienate the Natives of those Countries from Valuing us as they were formerly wont to do; but having Diminished our Esteem and Reputation among them; they do consequently, Baffle and Worm us out of our *Trade* in all those Parts. And, as the taking one from among them to be our *King*, who had no rightful Title to be so; and his having been their, and still being no more than an honourable Servant and dignifi'd Minister of that *Republick*; gives a Speciousness to what they say and allege of this kind, among illiterate and credulous People: So, his having made a Descent into this Kingdom with a war like Fleet and military Land Power of their Preparation and Supply; and having since his Election to the Thrones of these Kingdoms, assumed the confidence to Publish by his Mercenary Scribblers, as well as to assert by severall others of his Sychophant Pensioners, that his *Title* over us is founded and Established in *Conquest*; and That he hath a Right to rule over us, as so many subdued Vassals, gives a kind of moral Certainty to Language of that Nature; where the Methods, Arts and Tricks of his coming to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms are not known and understood. For tho under the Influence and Conduct of Madness, Distraction and Folly, We have Invited and Advanced a *Dutch* Prince to be our King. Antecedently to our waiting the Time he might possibly in Right have come to have been so: Yet, it deserves our warmest and most angry Resentments, to hear that the *Hollanders* boast and glory in their having Imposed such a one upon us. Nor can we Vindicate our Selves from the Disgrace and Reproach, until We have both Renounced Him, and severely Chastised Them, for the Insolency of pretending to have done it. But alas! Should we Overlook this Allegation, which proceedeth merely from *Boorish* Pride: And their being bred in Mosses and Quagmires, there are many other Advantages accruing unto them, by the Esta-

blishment

bliſhment of the *Prince* of *Orange* upon the Engliſh Throne, that both Heartned them unto, and Afforded them proper and natural Means of Encroaching upon, Impoveriſhing and Supplanting us: Which they neither do, nor will ever fail Effectually to Improve, according to thoſe reſpective Tendencies that they lie in to our Damage and to their Profit. Whereof the firſt that I ſhall name is this. That Whereas the ſole Power of Iſſuing out *Edicts* and *Placats*, is intirely Lodged in the *States General*, without their being either Obliged to Conſult their *Stadtholder*, or his being Veſted with any Power to Controul them in what they Publiſh: The only Authority of Ordaining and Emitting Declarations and Proclamations, is placed in this *Dutch Prince* and *Belgick Stadtholder*, by vertue of the Right made Inherent in him, on the Foot of our having Elected him King. For, as all the Priveledg appertaining to our Privy Council is only to Adviſe him; but not to Club with him in an Authoritative Power; ſo it Appears by too many modern *Preſidents*, that few of thoſe that are Members there, have the Integrity and Fortitude to Contradict him in what he has a Mind to Publiſh; and that his Pleaſure is ſufficient Reaſon with moſt of them to Concur, and with others not to be ſo rude and unmanderly as to Oppoſe him, but ſilently to Acquieſce. And ſhould ſome be ſo Bold, as at any time to Expreſs their Diſſent; the moſt Part have that Dependance upon him, in reſpect of Penſions, Offices and other gainful Places, that he is alwaies ſure to have the Majority of the Board to joyn with him in what he would have done. So that whenſoever the *Dutch* do emit what *Edicts* they pleaſe, in Subſerviency to the Intereſt of their *Provinces*, Preclusive of any Conſideration of theſe Kingdoms, and to their ſenſible Prejudice: Our Monarch by his Intereſt in, and Oath and Obligation unto them as their *Stadtholder*, muſt not only Approve as well as Connive at what is prejudicial to great Brittain Ireland; and the Dominions thereunto belonging; but muſt Concur and Co-operate in the Execution of what their *High* and *Mightineſſes* have thought fit to Ordain. To which, ſhould I under this Head ſubjoin, how that while the *States* of the *United Netherlands*, do Retain fully and wholy in themſelves, the *Right of making Peace and War*; *The Juriſdiction of Conſtituting Miniſters to foreign Princes and States*; *the Power of Repealing old, and the enacting new Laws* &c. And this Excluſively of the *Prince* of *Orange's* having the leaſt Authoritative Concernment in any of theſe Matters: At the ſame time, this Gentle

man hath under the Notion and Quality of being our *King*, not only a *Negative upon all Parliamentary Bills*; *but the sole Power of nominating and appointing Ambassadors and Envoys*, &c.; *and the whole Right and Jurisdiction of making War or Peace*: On which respective Differences of his Power *there* and *here*; should I insist and enlarge, answerable to the Weight and Merit of those Particulars; it might be made appear what vast Advantages the *Dutch* have of and over us upon all these Accounts; and how they become thence furnished with means of Ruining, as well as of Weakning and Supplanting us in all wherein we are Interested, either at Home or Abroad. Not that I would have the forementioned *Prerogatives*, which by our Constitution and Laws, stand Vested in our *Monarchs*, withdrawn and pillaged from the Crown: Seeing not only without them our Supream Rulers would immediatly cease to be Kings, and be reduced to no better Condition than that of *Doges* of *Venice*; but because it is necessary for the good and safety of the Subjects, as well as for the Strength and Glory of the Government, that they should remain inseparably Setled where they are. But all that I would insinuate is, that it is Inconsistent with the Prosperity of these Nations, to have one and the same Person allow'd and continued to be our *King*, and yet to remain at the same time *Stadtholder* of the *Belgick Provinces*. Nor do I need to Enumerate, much less to Demonstrate the many Prejudices and Mischiefs, which must unavoidably attend our being thus postur'd and stated; in that they not only lie obvious to Persons of the meanest Understandings, who give themselves liberty to think; but, because we have already Felt and Experienced many of them in divers and repeated Instances. And therefore, I shall only make this Reflexion upon, and Deduction from what hath been Suggested; namely, that the *Dutch* and *We* being so differently Circumstanced, by reason of the discrepant Relations which the Prince of *Orange* stands in to *us* and to *them*, there is an absolute and indispensible Necessity, that he Renounce being their *Stadtholder*, or cease to be our *King*. It being impossible for him, with Justice and Equality, to discharge the Duties of both, to Nations whose Interests are so Irreconcilable, as well as Different, as *ours* and *theirs* are known to be. And seeing his first and natural, as well as legitimate *Tyes* are to them, and that their Humors are agreeable, and their Concernments interwoven: It will be the Wisdom as much as it is the Duty of these Nations to Return and Remit him back to them, to whom we have found him so partially link'd in

his

his Affections, and ſo intirely ſwallow'd up, in Promoting their ſeparate and particular Deſigns, as in Recompence of the Honour we have beſtowed upon him; the Services which we have done, and the Treaſure we have Waſted to Support his Ambition, and Gratifie him in the Upholding and Carrying on an unjuſt and deſtructive War; to Sacrifice and Offer Us up as *Victims* to their Inſolency and Covetouſneſs. For it is *Apodictically* Evident; that thro his having ſo much Power here, and ſo little there, we are only Properties and a Prey to the *Hollanders*; and that it lies within their Circle to Encroach upon us, as much as they pleaſe, and to undermine and Baffle us what they will in all our Concerns; So it is no leſs Apparent that by his Countenancing, Encouraging and protecting of them in their Treacheries, Rapines, and Depradations, we both are, and muſt be left without Relief, Shelter and Defence, while we remain ſo Stupid and Sottiſh as to continue him on the Throne.

Nor are they merely accommodated with Means of impoveriſhing, depopulating and ruining us, by having thro Engliſh Folly and Dutch Wheedle, obtained their *Belgick Stadtholder* to be elected and advanced to Sit upon our Throne; but they are farther Impower'd to accompliſh all thoſe Ends upon us, thro having ſo many of their *Countrymen Received into our Councils, Eſtabliſhed over our Troops Employed by the Crown of England into foreign Courts, and Dignify'd with thoſe Titles and Honours in Virtue whereof they ſit in the Supream Court of Parliament, and have a Vote both in the Enacting and Repealing our Laws, and in Adjudging Cauſes which arrive before that High Court of* Judicature *en dernier Reſort*. It would afford too much matter for *Satyr*, as well as for *Piquancy*, to find the chief Honours and Dignities of the Kingdom ſo ignominiouſly debaſed and proſtituted, as to be laviſhly beſtowed upon *Outlandiſh* Men, who have neither Birth nor Merit to Entitle them thereunto; but who receive them as the Compenſations of their Maſter's Gratitude for Qualities and Meaneſſes in them, and Services performed to him, which it would be offenſive to perſons either of Religion or of moral Vertue, to have them mention'd. And the conferring Engliſh Grandeurs upon ſo worthleſs People; and that upon ſo Vile Motives as theſe have been granted, will in a little time render thoſe Titles and Dignities, which uſed heretofore to be the Rewards of diſtinguiſhing Worth and Vertue, and the Signatures of the innocent and juſt Favour of our Princes to thoſe that deſerved meritoriouſly of them and of their

Country, to be more ſcorn'd and deſpiſ'd than the *Order* of the *Star* is now in *France*, where it is become a Diſgrace to receive it, and is wholy grown obſolete and diſus'd, ſince *Lewis* the XI. ſplit-putting the *Collar*, which was the Mark of, and gave Inveſtiture in it about the Neck of the Captain of the *Night-watch* or of the Conſtable, who is therefore called *Chevalier du Guet*. Nor can any acquainted either with our own, or with foreign Hiſtories, be ignorant how unacceptable and diſguſtful *Outlandiſh* Men have been to *Natives* and what fatal Miſchiefs they have brought firſt upon the People, then upon the Prince, and at laſt upon themſelves, where they have been raiſed to Superlative Dignities, and placed at the head of Affairs. Which, without travelling Abroad for Examples to Confirm, we may find ſadly verify'd in the Lives of *Henry* III. and *Edward* II. And it would be prudent in *Benting*, if he would Conſider the Fate and Deſtiny of *Gaveſton* and *Spencer* whereof our Hiſtories can inform him; as likewiſe of the *Monopoly* which they made of the Ears and Authority of our Princes; and of the Miſchiefs which they occaſioned to the People.

And then for *Dutch* and Outlandiſh *Officers*, as the advancing them over the *Engliſh Troops* is a Diſgrace to the Kingdom, and the Diminution of the Honour that belongeth to the Crown of *England*, and giveth general Diſſatisfaction to the Subjects; ſo it is an Affront put upon the *Parliament*, and a Ridiculing as well as a Deſpiſing of the *Addreſs* made to the *Prince* of *Orange*, *Feb* .18, 1692. by the *Houſe* of *Lords*, wherein they deſire, *That the Chief Commander of the Engliſh Forces under His Majeſty, ſhould be a ſubject Born in his Majeſtie's Dominions*, to which he gave anſwer, *That he would Conſider of it*, but hath all along ſince done in this, as in every thing elſe, Namely, treated the Councel of *Peers*, with Neglect and Scorn, and left the *Britiſh Soldiers* not only under the Command of Forreigners as their Supream Officers, but to be Inſolently Inſulted over by them: But, to wave many Reflections, which the particulars now mentioned, are liable to have made upon them, I ſhall only obſerve in what Subſerviency theſe things ly to our being Ruined by the *Dutch*, and what Improvement they have already made of them to that Purpoſe. For by having *Batavians* in our *Councils*, they are not only made acquainted with all the Secrets of the *Board*, relating either to *State* or *Traffick*, but they have thoſe preſent there, who will Countermine as well as Betray them, if they be not Calculated and Adapted to a *Dutch* Intereſt and Deſign. And whence

whence was it that our *East India Company* came to be ſo long neglect-
ed in all the Applications they made to the great Man at
Kenſington, but that the *Hollanders* were to be Encouraged and As-
ſiſted in the ſupplanting and and worming them them out of that
opulent Trade, and have Time vouchſafed them for doing of it.
Yea, the late Seiſure of ſo many of their Ships, which were the
richeſt that ever were Fraught from thence to England; by which
both the Nation is ſo much impoveriſhed as well as depriv'd and pil-
laged of thoſe Commodities which it ſtood ſo greatly in need of,
and that Society vaſtly ſunk in their Stock as well as Reputation, if it
were purſu'd to the Original and true Source of it, will be found to
have proceeded from the Treachery of *Dutch* Miniſters in our Coun-
cils, and from their hired and brib'd Penſioners, who gave Informa-
tion to *Holland*, whence it became Betrayed and Diſcovered to
the *French*, at what *Ports* in *Ireland* the *Company* had Order'd their
Ships to put in, till they might be furniſhed with a Convoy to
protect them home. And that Paſſage in the late Speech to both
Houſes, Novemb. 23. *That they would have a Regard to the* Eaſt India
Trade, *leaſt it ſhould be loſt to the Nation*; was only to Cover the
Treachery, and to prevent its being enquired into. And it lies ſo
much under every ones Proſpect, that it needs only be pointed at
and not inſiſted upon, how much the *Dutch* ſtand advantag'd to
Endamage us by their having the ſame *Benting* qualify'd to ſit in the
Houſe of *Lords*, under the Character of an *Engliſh Peer*: In which
Capacity, abſtracting from the Influence he has over his *Maſter*, to
Sway and Determine him to put a *Negative* upon ſuch *Bills* as may
be prepared there and in the *Houſe* of *Commons* to Skreen us from
Belgick Encroachments and Rapines, he is Capable ſometimes by
his own ſingle *Vote*, and often ſo by the many *Proxies*, which ſome
thro Fear, others thro Flattery and many in order to Court a place and
Preferment, do lodg with him to get thoſe *Bills* thrown out, which
were either Introduced there by ſome generous *Peer* that loves his
Country; or framed and ſent up thither by the *Houſe* of *Commons*
for their Lordſhips Concurrence, in order to protect our Trade,
preſerve our Conſtitution, and to prevent the Slavery, as well as
the Poverty which the *Dutch* ſeek to have Overthrown, and wiſh
and endeavour to have us reduced unto. Nor was there ever a
good *Bill* formed upon the Deſign of being a *Fence* about our Lives,
Liberties and Eſtates, whether it began in the *Upper Houſe*, or
came conveyed thither from the *Lower* ſince the *Revolution*, which

 this

this Gentleman raised to the Honour of *Peerage*, by a Merit singular and peculiar to himself, hath not both given his own *Vote*, and if Occasion was applied, all the Right, Authority and Power vested in him by *Proxies*, for the casting it out and the rejecting of it. To which, under this Head I shall only briefly add: That it is no less than an avowed and visible Betraying both of the Honour and Interest of *England* to the *Dutch*, to employ a *Batavian* under a Character derived from the Crown of *England*, to any Foreign *King* or *State* about *Brittish* Affairs and Concerns. And for any one stiling himself *King* of *England*, to appoint a *Dutch* Man *Ambassador* or *Envoy* to any Court in *Europe*, can be upon no other Motive than of Sacrificing the Concernments of *England*, in that Court and Country, to the Pleasure and Profit of the *Hollanders*; seeing we want not Men of Quality, Sense and Merit of our own, to be sent Abroad under those Characters. And yet this *Belgick Prince*, now set over us, and whom our wise *Senators* have accustomed themselves to call their and our most Gracious King, Values himself upon Treating us after this rate, as appears by his Interposing in the Vindicating, Justifying and Protecting of *Myn Heer Schonenberg* at *Madrid*, whom in his Letters to the King and Court of *Spain*, he calls his Ambassador. And according Resents the Driving him out of that *City*, as a Violation of the Rights and Laws of Nations; tho it was for Crimes that any other *Prince* besides ours, would have Chastised and not have Defended him. Nor does the Privelege belonging to the Character he bears, give him Security by any Laws in reference to the Cause for which he was Insulted, from being as justly as he was ignominiously Dealt with. Nevertheless, this *Belgick Prince* hath espoused and pushed the Vindication and Defence of this *Dutch Heer* so far, as to have Forbid the *Spanish Ambassador* to *present any Memorial, or to Appear at Court, till he have Satisfaction given him in Reference to that Batavian*, whom he hath the Indiscretion and Confidence, in the View and Face of the World, to stile an Ambassador from the Crown of *England*. And, were the Wheedle of Rescuing Nations from *Popery* and *Slavery*, as proper to Influence the Subjects of his *Catholick Majesty*; and to Pervert them from the Allegience to their *Monarch*, as they did the weak and credulous People of these Kingdoms; This Prince *Errant*, who not only Fancieth himself another *Hercules*, born and raised up to *tame Monsters*; but one Divinely Commissioned to give Laws to all Nations, and to Trample on Crowned Heads, and

wrest

wreſt Scoptres out of the Hands of Kings; he would Embark ſpeedily with his *Dutch Janizaries* for *Cadiz*, to Drive his *Catholick Majeſty* out of *Spain*, as he did the *King* of *Great Brittain* from his Dominions. In the mean time, the Fraud, to which this *Schonenberg* was acceſſary, and the Inſolence he was guilty of towards the *King* of *Spain*, ſhews the *Prince* of *Orange's* Skill in the choice of his *Miniſters* to be Employed Abroad under publick Characters; and how well Qualified this *Dutch* Man was for being Conſtituted the Ambaſſador of the *King* of *England*: Seeing it is moſt certain, that as *Dutch Stadtholder*, he could not give that Title, nor the Powers belonging to it. But is not *England* in the mean time, in a ſafe and fine Condition, to have all the Affairs of the Kingdom, that are to be Tranſacted by a Perſon veſted with that Character, in the only Nation and Court of *Europe* where we have now moſt to do, and are moſt embarkt in Commerce and Traffick, and where our Concernments do chiefly lie, to be not only Truſted in the Hands, and put under the Care and Conduct of a *Dutch Man*; but of one whom the *Hollanders* themſelves have given the ſame Stile and appendant Powers unto, for the Management of what appertains to them both in the way of State and Trade? To whom we may be not only ſure that he will be Truer than to Us, but that it was intended by the *Prince* of *Orange*, he ſhould be ſo. And ſhould any be ſo fooliſhly Favourable as to Entertain a better Conſtruction of his *Highneſs's* Intentions; Yet it is Demonſtrable that Nature and Intereſt will be prevalent in moſt Men, eſpecially in a *Hollander*, above Duty and Obligation. Accordingly, Mr. *Stanhop* who is both an *Engliſh* Man and ſent from hence to Reſide there in the quality of *William's Envoy*, is not only ſenſible of the Affront done to himſelf, thro a *Dutch* Man's being Authoriſed under a higher Character, to meddle at that Court in *Britiſh* Concerns; but of the Injury done to the Kingdom by reaſon of that *Hollander's* Sacrificing them to a *Belgick* Intereſt. So that by this Conduct of the Gentleman at *Kenſington*, the Sheep are committed to the Wolves to keep; and the Guards allotted for our Defence, are Placed upon us in Order to Aſſaſſinate Us. Nay, at other Courts, and particularly at the *Hague*, where he pretends to Employ *Engliſh* Men, under the Character of *Envoys* and *Ambaſſadors* from this Kingdom: He Truſts none of them in the great Affairs and Concerns of *State* which are Tranſacted in that Court; but Uſeth them only in Complements, Trifles and Baggatells; or at moſt, in receiving and de-

livering such Letters as are of no Importance. Witness, among others, my Lord *Dursly*, whom I do therefore name, because, he is both a Person, who for Honour, Prudence and good Sense, is qualified to discharge the Duties of a Publick Minister in any Court whatsoever; and is one who preserves that Regard to his Country and to his own Dignity and Reputation, that he would neither be accessary to see the Nation Betrayed, nor Silently Connive at it, and whom therefore tho the *Prince* of *Orange* kept a great while at the *Hague*, under a Publick Character from hence, yet he was let into none of the Secrets, nor trusted in the Management of the Weighty Affairs of *State*; which were Agitated and Adjusted between our *Belgick King*, and those who have assumed to themselves the Haughty Stile of *High and Mighty Lords*, and in whose hands is the Administration of the Government of the *Seven Provinces*, in all things relative to Peace, War, Traffick and Commerce. Nor, is it matter of Wonder or Surprize, that he Treats those *English* with Disdain as well as Reservedness, whom he pretends to Employ under Publick Characters Abroad, seeing the Ministers who are supposed to be at the Head of Affairs at Home, and who are believed to be admitted into all the Secrets of the Government, are made acquainted with very little, Previous to it's coming to be Executed, but then they whom he did not think worthy to be his *Councellors*, tho they bear the Name, are called upon and set at work as his *Tooles*, to see that performed which only *himself* and his Minion *Benting*, and may be one certain Person more, who is in credit with him for having formerly betrayed unto him both his Master and the Kingdom, had Debated and Resolved upon. Yet those whom he calls his *Principal Secretaries of State*, signifie no more, nor make no better Figure in the most important and weighty Matters, than that of little and Servile *Commis*; which one of these so Resented heretofore, that he Surrendered his *Post* and withdrew from business, but being Tempted with the Profits, Salaries and Perquisites of the Place, and Allured by a Lofty Title, and a Blew Ribon, and likewise Flattered with the Hopes that were given him of being otherwise, and more Honourably dealt with for the future, he hath reassumed it again, but meets with the same Reasons, and has the same Cause given him of Abandoning it afresh, as he Pretended to have for his Deserting it before.

But moreover, besides all these Advantages, the *Dutch* are possessed for the Undoing us, thro the Interest they have in their *Stadtholder*,

holder, and our *Brittish King*; or by reason of the Services which a *Hollander* can do them to our Prejudice by being Constituted *Ambassador* or *Envoy* from the Crown of *England* to foreign *Courts*; or, by vertue of the Capacity that *Benting* is in to Betray us, and to be useful unto them and promote their separate Designs and Undertakings, by the Room he filleth both in our Council and Senate House; as well as by the Post of special Access and Favour which he enjoyeth about his Master: This same Gentleman, *Benting*, who is the Minion and Darling of our Monarch for Familiarities and Privacies which I blush to mention, has Granted unto him as well as Assumed the whole Superintendency of the Kingdom of *Scotland* & Governs it intirely by his Creatures, who are the only Persons there Trusted with the Administration, and to whom he gives such Measures, in Reference both to the *Legislative* and to the *Executive* Part of the Government in that Kingdom, as may best Quadrate with the Benefit of *Holland*, and prove most Disserviceable to the Prosperity of *England*. Witness among many other Things, the New Erecting of a *Scotch East India Company*, and the *Terms* and *Immunities* upon which it is Established, whreof I shall discourse hereafter

Having now briefly Detected and Declared the known perfidious and encroaching Temper of the *Dutch* Nation; what awak'ning Examples and Premonitions we had antecedenly to the *Revolution*, to Fear and Expect their dealing Treacherously and Rapaciously with us, should we have the Folly and Madness as to Trust them, and of which Means and Advantages they became thereby possessed, for Encroaching upon and Undermining us in all our Concernments. I shall proceed in the next Place to Discover and lay Open, some of those many Methods, Ways and Instances wherein since that time, they have Committed Depradations upon us, and made us both the Tooles of their Selfish and Ambitious Designs, and the Prey of their Malice, Craft and Avarice. And the Granting away such large *Estates*. and the Settleing such ample *Inheritances* upon some *Individuals* of the *Dutch* Nation, may be justly accounted a *Robbery* Perpetrated upon the Kingdom, and a *Plundering* of the *Crown* and People, to Enrich both those *Persons* upon whom those Lands are bestowed, and the whole *Belgick Republick*, which is not only made Opulent, by this Accruing Wealth of its particular Subjects, but whither the Profits and Emoluments of those *Estates* are Carried and Transported. For not to insist upon the vast *Summes* of *Mony* which many of that People have Acquired

Here, in the way of Salaries, Gifts and Bribes since the *Prince* of *Orange* made a Descent into this Kingdom, and which they have Conveyed and Transmitted thither, to the Enriching that *Commonwealth* as well as themselves; how many Noble Real *Estates* have been Conferr'd upon and Vested in them. And to omit the many other Alienations of *Lands* from the *Crown*; and the Ravishment of Ancient *Freeholds* and *Inheritances* from divers of of the Subjects of these Dominions that have been lavishly bestowed upon your *Ginkles* and your *Rovignies*, the later of whom besides the Grant of the *Title* and *Honour* of *Lord Viscount Galloway*, has the Estate of *Sir Patrick Trant* given unto him, which has been represented and is held worth *Three Thousand Pounds Sterling* Annually; and the Former is not only Created *Earle of Athlone*, but has the *Estate* of the *Earle* of *Limerick*, as likewise that of the *Lord Baron* of *Stone* Conferred upon him, of which the Last, is reckoned to be, at least, worth *Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds per Ann.* and the First, *Three Thousand Pounds Yearly*. But, I shall only take Notice, and think it Proof enough of what I have Suggested, of the Large *Grants* made to *Benting* of the Lands at *Theobalds*, and of the *Lordships* of *Denbigh* Land, *Bromfield* and *Yale* in the *County* of *Denbigh*: And which are not only Given unto Him from the *Crown* for a certain Term of Years, or merely during his Master's Life; but are Dispos'd away and Alienated for Ever to Him and his Heirs. For the *Dutch* Gentleman knowing his own Invaluable, tho Secret Merits; and how and in what Manner he had Debased and Prostituted himself to Deserve of his *Highness*, by Accommodating and Serving him in his unnatural Pleasures, thought that if *Mrs. Villars*, for Gratifying him in his Lusts in a more natural Way albeit not a lawful, hath Merited the Gift of the *King's Lands* in *Ireland*, which without another *Revolution*, or a *Resumption* of them by Act of *Parliament*, will come at last to be worth *Twenty Thousand Pounds per Ann.* to her and her Posterity: *He* might well Pretend unto, and Claim something more Considerable, as having Contracted a higher Guilt, and Submitted to a worse Infamy for the Purchasing of it, than *She* is believed to have done. And therefore not being Contented with *Lands* of *Theobalds*, which were bestowed upon him soon after the *Prince* of *Orange* was Advanced into a Condition and Capacity of making *Grants* and *Alienations* of that Kind; and of which he has made large Improvements, and Raised vast Summes from thence by Sales and otherwise, to the wonderful Wrong and Damage of all those that

that had *Leaſes* of and *Tenant Right* in them, from and under the late *Duke* of *Albemarle*, to whoſe *Father* they were Judged a very Royal and Valuable Recompence, for the Noble Service He did, in Retrieving and Re-eſtabliſhing the Government upon its Ancient Legal Bottom; the Reſtoring the late *King Charles* to his Rightful and Hereditary Soveraignity, and for Re-eſtating theſe Kingdoms in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of their Laws and Liberties: I ſay, that not being Satisfied with this ample Donative and Gift, He hath lately Begged of *King William* the other Lands I have Mentioned, and hath had them Granted unto Him without the leaſt Regard to the Right of the *Crown*, the *Property* of the *Prince* of *Wales*, the Laws of this *Kingdom*, or to the Intereſt which ſome *Hundreds* of *Perſons* have more or leſs in them, Of which Acquiſition on *Benting's* part and *Alienation* on *William's*, it will not be amiſs to inlarge a little, that we may the better Diſcern, and come the more Senſibly under the Impreſſion, both of the Deſpotical and Unlimited Abſoluteneſs which the *Uſurper* and his *Minions* Challenge over us; and of the Slaviſh State and Tenure we are Reduced unto, of having our *Eſtates* wreſted from us and given away, to what Degree, Meaſure and Proportion one *Dutch* Man ſhall have the Impudence to Demand, and the other the Inſolency and Tyranny to Grant. For, if we look into the Extent and Largeneſs of this *Grant*; it is the Giving away no leſs than the Dominion and Property of *Five Parts* of *Six* of one *Entire County*; which as it is too great a Power and Inheritance for any *Foreign Subject* to Poſſeſs and Inherit: So it may hereafter prove Unſafe for the Government, to have ſo Numerous a People made Subject unto, and Dependant on *Him*: Seeing it is of that vaſt Dimenſion, and ample Juriſdiction, that near *Fifty* Mean *Lordſhips* Hold of thoſe *Manors*, and above *Fifteen Hundred Freeholders* are Tenants there to the *King*, and thereby Obliged unto *Him* under a particular *Allegiance*, beſides that which they ow him in the Quality, and on the Foot of their being his Subjects. And it is ſo particular a Revenue Anciently Veſted in the *Prince* of *Wales*, that it cannot Legally, and according to the Cuſtoms, Conſtitution and Laws of *England* be Alienated from him. And therefore, upon the Creation of a *Prince* of *Wales*, there are upon the Right of *Tenure* under him, and of *Tenancy* unto him, *Miſes* of *Eight Hundred Pounds* payable to the ſaid *Prince*. Nor is it unworthy of Remark, that in the Preamble of the *Statute* of the 21. *Jac. Cap.* 29, it was brought into Doubt and

queſtioned, whether *Charles the Firſt* that was then *Prince* of *Wales* and *Duke* of *Cornwal*, whom the *Statute* Declares to have an Inheritance in both, tho under ſpecial Limitation, could *Let* or *Rent Leaſes* for *Three Lives* or any longer than his Own: And it is there Declared that he could not unleſs ſuch *Leaſes* were Confirmed in *Parliament*. And the Reaſon is, Becauſe upon want of a *Prince* of *Wales*, that *Inheritance* becomes immediatly Veſted in the *Crown*. So that if the *Prince* of *Wales* himſelf, who has an *Inheritance* in that *Revenue*, cannot Grant *Eſtates* out of it for any longer than his own Life, without the Conſent and Authority of *Parliament*; it demonſtratively Follows, that the *Prince* of *Orange*, who by the very *Title* that he poſſeſſeth the *Crown*, hath at moſt, only an Eſtate in it for his own Life; cannot Grant away and Alienate it, without the Conſent of *both Houſes of Parliament* Declared in and by a formal and expreſs *Statute*. To which I will preſume to add, that in Caſe of a Failure of a *Prince of Wales*, it doth not ſettle in the *Crown* as a *Propriety*, but as an *Uſufructuary*, till a *Prince* of *Wales* be Created, to whoſe Creation that *Revenue* is Annexed, by thoſe words in our Law, *To him and his Heires who ſhall be Kings of England*. Nor was there ever a Diſpoſal or Alienation of that *Eſtate* from the *Crown*, ſave when *Queen Elizabeth* who was as much the *Idol* as ſhe was called the *Protectoreſs* of her People, ventured to grant it unto and beſtow it upon the *Earle* of *Leiceſter*; but that both occaſioned ſuch an *Inſurrection* and *Rebellion* and was likely to raiſe and continue ſuch a *Civil War* in the Kingdom, that *Leiceſter* was glad both to depart from all Pretence of Claim that was made unto him by that Grant, and quietly to Reſign it; and the *Queen*, who wanted neither Spirit to Aſſert her legal Rights and Prerogatives, nor Intereſt in the Affections of her Subjects, for Support and Juſtification of them, was joyful to put an End to thoſe Inteſtine Diviſions and Troubles, by Reaſſuming thoſe Lands to the *Crown*, where they have ever ſince continued. Nor can a rightful and hereditary King of *England* even in the Caſe, and on the Suppoſal that there were no *Prince* of *Wales*, legally Alienate and Give away thoſe *Lands* from the *Crown*; ſeeing they are no otherwiſe Veſted in it, than in *Truſt* to be Preſerved forth coming to the Uſe, Profit and Honour of ſuch a *Prince* when there comes to be One, and at what time he is Created and Declared. And therefore in and by the very *Statute* of *Charles* II. which gave Power as well as Liberty for the Sale and Diſpoſal of the *Fee Farm Rents*, there is a particular and expreſs *Exception* of the

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foremention'd *Welch Rents*, tho there was then no *Prince* of *Wales*, nor any Prospect that there would be one of that King's Body: which plainly Imported, that the *Parliament* took the *Welch Revenue* not to be Alienable. Much less then can the *Prince* of *Orange*, that hath no *hereditary Right* to the *Crown*, but hath only Obtained it by the illegal and merely pretended Choice of the People, which is in other Terms, to have Usurped it; and who by the very *Act* of *Settlement*, has but an Estate for *Life* in the Possession of it, Grant away the Inheritance and absolute *Fee* of the *Principality* of *Wales*. For, it is no less an Absurdity in *Law* to say that *a Tenant for Life can Grant a Fee*, than to say, *that a Tenant in Fee can Grant no more than for a Life*. But it appears that that tho the Power of a *lawful King*, and of a *legitimate Prince* of *Wales*, be Limited and Restrained within the Precincts of *Law*; yet that the Power of an *Usurper* is boundless and unconfined. However, it is no way incongruous, that he who has violently Snatched his *Father* in *Law* and *Uncle's Crown from* his Head, and Drove him from his Dominions, should also take upon himself to Grant away and Alienate the Inheritance of his *Cousin*, and to Disinherit him of it. But why doth he not as well make *Benting Prince* of *Wales*, as to give him the Revenue of that *Principality*? Seeing he may as lawfully, and by the same Measures of Justice do the *First*, as he has done the *Last*.

And no doubt but that as he hath Inclination to it, we may also live to see it done, if he can but once Emerge out of the present War, and thereupon bring over from the *Continent*, a numerous and triumphant *Outlandish* Army to support and protect him in his *Usurpation* and *Tyranny*, and make us with Tameness and Decency wear our Chains. In the mean time, considering the Depopulation and Poverty which thro a long and costly War, the Nation is already reduced unto, we may make this Reflection upon, and this Inference from the Prodigality of our *Belgick King* to his *Dutch Minion* and to his *Outlandish Janizaries*, viz. that it can be done upon upon no other Design than to gratifie the *Commonwealth* of *Holland*, and to raise them to an Ascendency of Wealth and Power over us. For had he the least Regard to the Welfare of *England*, he would blush to ask such immense *Summs* of the *Parliament*, when he is alienating and disposing away the standing *Revenues* of the *Crown* to his *Whores* and *Bardashoo's*? For how can we imagin that any thing should be held needful to be Levied of the People, if it were not in Subserviency to an *Outlandish* Interest; when we see not only

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those *Lands* that are pretended to be *forfeited*, but those Ancient *Inheritances* that the Sovereign and Royal Family should Subsist upon, squander'd away upon little *Foreigners*, which were bred and heretofore accustomed to live upon the Fragments of their Master's Table. Surely we may expect from the Justice and Wisdom of this Parliament; That before they Empty the Purses of those they Represent, they will enquire how the *Revenues* vested in the *Crown* are bestowed and applyed. For whatsoever *Usurpers* may dare to do, in wasting the *Treasure* and *Inheritance* of the *Throne* by Building *Palaces*, and furnishing them splendidly at *Loo*, and for making Indorsements on the *posteriour Parchments* of those I have mentioned. Our Natural and Lawful Kings never used to demand Succours of their Subjects, till they had Exhausted themselves, and Disbursed their whole Revenue in the Service, and for the Protection of their People. Nor is there any thing more frequently met with, and better known in our *Law*, than that there have been *Acts* of *Resumption* of former Grants and Donations from the *Crown*, whensoever the Nation has been Engaged in an expensive War, and the People have Groaned under large Taxes. And as this is the first *Original* of the Kind, that ever we had Experience of in this Kingdom, and for which we are indebted to *Holland*; so I hope, that after our Deliverance from a *Belgick Prince*. we shall have no *Copy* of it; or that any King hereafter will make Alienations of *Lands* from the *Crown*, when he is under Necessities of demanding Aids of his People, for his Support and Assistance in Wars wherein he may come to be engaged, To which I will only add, that under all those lavish and squandring Wasts and Consumptions of our *Prince* upon *Dutch*, for Closet and Chamber Services; he hath not only been Narrow and Parcimonious enough, but Niggardly and highly Ungrateful to the *English*; because it could not benefit *Holland*. Whereof among others, *Talmash* that is Dead, and old *Danby* who is Alive, are known Instances; tho they Served him both in Policy and War, and Contributed farther to his Exaltation to the Throne, and to the keeping him in it, than Thousands of his Country men were capable of doing; and especially beyond what the *Chocolate* and *Carpet* Gentleman I have been speaking of had either Courage or Brain to Attempt. In recompence whereof, instead of any Lands, and much less those of the *Crown*; the *one* was sent and abandoned to be Killed by the *French*, but *Marthered* by the *English abroad*; and the other is Forsaken, Given up and Sacrificed at *Home*, to the old Envy and bigotted Rage of his Enemies. But

But whereas what I have now Represented may seem to Issue only in the Enriching a few *Hollanders*, at our Loss and Expence; and not to amount to the Benefit and Advantage either of the *Community* of that People, or of those *States*, unless Secondarily and after several Removes; I shall therefore advance to the laying open and displaying, wherein to our Vast and infinite Damage we are Bubbled out of our Money and Treasure, and made a Prey to that *Republick*, thro the large Sums daily Allotted and Paid them out of our *Exchequer*. Nor is the way wherein it is done such a *Mistery* as needs Accuracy of Parts, and great Penetration to Comprehend it, seeing it cannot escape Proving Demonstratively Obvious to every One, who will give himself leave to Consider how many of the *Dutch Troops*, and of those that Constitute their Particular *Quota*, are upon the *English Establishment*, and *Paid with English Mony*: For as if it had not been enough to have been Guilty both of that Prodigal Folly, and that Treasonable Crime of giving them at one time *Six Hundred Thousand Pounds*, as a pretended Re-imbursment of the Charge and Expence they Alleadged they had been at in sending their Fleet and Army hither, upon the Motives as they had the Hypocrisy and Impudence to say, and We the Simplicity and *Lunatism* to believe, of Rescuing Us from *Popery* and *Slavery*, but as appears by the Event, for Introducing *Atheism*, *Thraldom* and *Poverty*; We did not only over and above that, Maintain and Pay their Whole Army here for a Considerable time, but have had ever since *Six* or *Seven Holland Regiments* upon *English Establishment*, and both Maintained with good *English* Mony, and at the Proportion of our Pay, which is larger then they allow to those Troops which remain under their own Establishment. Sure it might have been thought sufficient, and would be so by any Prince, save this *Dutch* one, who inwardly hates Us, and by all the Methods of his Administration seeketh and Pursueth our Ruine, that besides the Raising and Maintaining the largest Body of *Brittish* Troops, that has for many Ages been Imployed upon the *Continent*, and over and above the Charges we are at in Assisting and Relieving the *Duke* of *Savoy*, and on those particular Forces, which are on *English* Pay in *Piedmont*, We should be at the Expence of Purchasing, Subsisting and Paying all the *Danes*, most of the *Hess*, many of the *Lunenburgh*, and divers of the *Swiss*, and some of the *Brandenburgh* Forces that are now in the *Confederate* Army in *Flanders*; but that after all this Prodigal Expence, which tho it may possibly give us the Reputation of a Rich, yet will not even

with our *Allies* themſelves acquire us the Credit of a Wiſe Nation; We ſhould be ſo Ridiculouſly ſilly as to Beare and Defray the whole charge of ſo many *Regiments* belonging directly to the *Dutch*, and who being entirely under the Authority and Command of the *States General*, and of the *Belgick Provinces*, will in Reward of our Indiſcreet and Waſtful Liberality to them, be ready to Invade Us and to Cut our Throats whenſoever their *Maſters the High and Mighty Lords*, and their *Dutch Stadtholder* ſhall require them to do it. And tho it may ſeem a *Paradox* to Soft-headed Unthinking People, yet it is a Meaſured and Certain *Truth*, that as all the *Confederates* give not one *Moyety* of what is both neceſſary, and applyed to the upholding and carrying on of this *War*; ſo ſcarcely a *Moyety* of that which is granted and raiſed as the Share and *Quota* of *England* is diſburſed and laid out upon our *Troops*. But it is either beſtowed in the Hireing *Foreign Princes* ro continue in this united and conjunct *Alliance*; or in the paying *Outlandiſh Forces*, who being ready to Starve in their own Countries, will ſerve the Devil, or the Mogull for Mony; or it is laviſhed away in reproachful Gratuities upon *Minions* under the Notion of being expended for private Service, as indeed it is, tho for a Criminal and Villainous one; or it is diſpoſed in the bribing Members of Parliament to betray the Truſt repoſed in them, by thoſe that have Choſen them, and to Sell their Country; or it is conſumed in the making and keeping up of Sham Plots, and upon Scoundrels and Varlets to Swear peaceable Men falſly out of their Lives and Eſtates. And leaſt it ſhould remain any longer a *Miſtery*, why *William* is ſo fond of *Foreign Soldiers* as to receive them in thoſe vaſt Numbers he doth into *Engliſh Pay*; when the Natives of theſe three Kingdoms, do not only equal thoſe of all Nations in Valour and Bravery, and without being thought a Diſparagement to thoſe of other Countries, are acknowledged to excel thoſe of moſt; and who have at all times been forward and ready to take Arms, when the Cauſe has been juſt and honourable, and where their Treatment has been humane, compaſſionate and good. I ſhall therefore reſolve this *Riddle*, and detect both upon what Motives and Proſpects he doth ſo; which accordingly in brief are theſe, namely, That having formed Deſigns both of *Enſlaving* us to *Himſelf*, and of making us *Vaſſals* and *Tributaries* to his beloved *Dutch*, whenſoever he can Emerge out of the War: And being apprehenſive that Native and *Britiſh* Subjects will be ſo far from being his Tooles to Enthrall themſelves and their Off-ſpring, as well as their

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Country-men and their Poſterity; That they will both abandon and withſtand Him in the Attempt, and be provoked to revenge the Affront and Injuſtice which ſhall be offered of this Kind, to theſe Kingdoms, and the People of them; And thereupon that he may be in a Condition to Execute hereafter without hazard what his Soul, thro Pride and Malice, is now in Travail with; he both ſecretly Liſts and Armeth the *French Hugonots* here, and draws what *Outlandiſh Troops* he can, into his immediate Pay and Service from Abroad. Nay, in ſubſerviency to this Projection, he not only puts *Foreigners* into the ſupream Command over all the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Forces, tho contrary to an Addreſs of *Parliament*; but there is not one *Britiſh* Regiment in the whole Army in the *Low Countries*, into which he hath not by his deſpotick Power and abſolute Authority introduced Aliens both as *Commiſſion Officers* and *Subalterns*. Which being done in Contempt, as well as Neglect of an Addreſs of the Houſe of *Peers*, that I have formerly mentioned, their *Lordſhips* do now ſeem ſenſible of the Affront put upon themſelves, as they are not only the *Conſiliarii nati* of our *Princes*; but as they are the chiefeſt and nobleſt part of the *Great Council* of the Kingdom. And therefore like unto what the *Peers* of *England* uſed to be, and as becomes the *Patriots* of their Country, they have demanded a *Liſt* of all the *Officers* that Command our *Britiſh Troops*, and of what Country they individually are. Which if *King William* cauſe to be Preſented to them with that Truth and Sincerity, which ought to be the inſeparable Qualities of a *Prince*, both their *Lordſhips* and all the World will have Reaſon to be Aſtoniſhed at the Wrong and Diſhonour done to theſe Nations, in the ſetting ſo many *Foreigners* over our *Forces* to Command them. Whereof we have already ſeen and felt the fatal Effects, in the late *Count Solme's* Abandoning ſo many of our Men to be Butcher'd at the Battle of *Steinkerk*; when inſtead of ſupporting them as he ought, and as they expected, he lay at diſtance Covered and never Advanced towards their Relief. And where our Men behaving themſelves with that wonderful Bravour that is natural to them, it is Commonly believed, even by our Enemies as well as by others, that a Defeat might have been given the *French*, if thoſe *Britiſh Troops*, which were ſo ſhamefully Deſerted and treacherouſly Sacrificed, had been reinforced and ſuccoured as they ſhould have been. But as to the *Liſt* which the Houſe of *Peers* have demanded; it is too probable that *King William* will with the ſame Regardleſneſs both

both to Truth and to his Honour, endeavour to *Shun* them off with a false and imperfect Account of those *Officers*, as he hath ventured to do the *House* of *Commons*, in the *State of the War* he hath caused lay before them of the *Quota's* of the several *Confederates* for the Year 1696. If their *Lordships* will have the Tameness to sit down with, and acquiesce in it, without farther Examination and Enquiry. But to proceed; It may not be amiss to observe, how that in order that none of those whom he hath already *Mustered*, in order to this future Design; or of whose Service he thinks himself sure, when the time arrives of Accomplishing it, may in the Interim languish and decay in their Zeal towards the Enterprize, he loseth no opportunity of placing Marks of his Favour and Kindness upon them; tho it be sometimes to the Forfeiture of his Discretion, and prove the giving too early an *Alarm* to *England*, of the lurking and malicious Intentions which he entertains for us. So that when he Addressed his *Parliament* on *Nov.* 23. last, he could not omit Recommending his Muster'd and Regimented *Hugonots* to their Care and Supply; tho he did not think those many Thousands of Starving *Widows* and *Orphans*, whose *Husbands* and *Fathers* perished in his Service, worth the being mentioned to them for Relief. And much less had he the Justice and Goodness to desire their Aids and Supplies, in behalf of those many once Wealthy and Trading Families, that are since the Revolution reduced to extream Poverty, by his pursuing his concerted Measures with *Holland*, for the ruining of our Trade; and thro the Treachery as well as Neglect of the *Commissioners* of the *Admiralty*, who Act by his Order and Instructions; and rather choose to Sacrifice the Kingdom, than in any thing to Controul his pleasure. Of whom, if the *Parliament* requireth not an exact and severe Account of all our Losses by Sea, and make both their Lives and Estates responsible for their Sloth and Infidelity in protecting our Commerce and Traffick, we shall have reason to think both the *Houses*, as well as the *Gentlemen* of that *Commission*, engaged equally to hasten and see the Ruin of the Kingdom. Nor can any other Reason be given, save that which I have assigned, why *King William* should Address his *Parliament*, with that Concernedness he did, for a Benevolence to be granted to the *Hugonots*, at a time when the other Supplies he demanded will arise to more in case they be Granted, than all the *Circulating*, and very probably, more than all the *Real* Mony in the Kingdom will amount unto. Moreover, the Condition of the *French Refugees*, is not only infinitely better here,

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than ever it was in their own Country, but exceedeth as well as equalleth the State of our own People of Rank and Quality with them. For inſtead of *Canvas* and *Sabotts*, which uſed to be the Habit and Dreſs of many of them in *France*, they are now both *Shod* and *Clad* as decently and richly as the beſt of the *Engliſh* are; upon, as well as among whom they do Subſiſt. And in the place of feeding commonly upon *Herbs*, and only now and then upon *Fleſh*, and that the *Refuſe* of Markets, which was their Cuſtom; nothing will now content them but the choiſeſt Proviſions that Butchers and Poulterers can Furniſh them with, and that in large Proportions alſo: Which alſo ſhews that while our Purſes are almoſt emptied, theirs are become well filled ſince their Arrival hither, that they can be able to bear the Charges of living ſo ſplendidly, as they are now known to do.

But it ſhews the Mean and Contemptible Opinion this *Dutch Prince* has of the Underſtanding and Wiſdom of an *Engliſh Parliament*, otherwiſe he would not in the forementioned Particular have Treat them as ſo many *Fops*, that are to be Bubbled and Cullyed out of their Own, and the Nations Mony: And indeed he hath had Juſt cauſe given him to account the Generality of the People of *England*, to be no leſs *Fools* than in Subſerviency to his Ambition they have diſcovered themſelves to be *Knaves*. And it is but Juſt, that upon his finding them to be People of ſo little Conſcience towards *King James*, he ſhould in Reference to his own Concernments, Eſteem and Treat them as People both of as little Wit and Honeſty. And this I dare Avouch, as having had it from thoſe that are Converſant with his *Privadoes*, and with ſuch as are upon his Secrets, Namely, that he looks upon moſt of the *Engliſh* as no better than *Rogues* and *Traytors*; and as he knows no difference in this Point betwixt *Whig* and *Tory*, ſo he Reſolveth to Treat them all equally and alike, if he can but once put an end to this Preſent War. And what we may then Expect from him anſwerable to thoſe fine Characters he is pleaſed to give Us, may be eaſily gueſſed by the Murder of *Glenco*, and ſo many other *Innocents* as were there *Maſſacred* by his *Expreſs Order* and *Command*, after having had all Aſſurances given them by thoſe in Commiſſion under him of their Protection. Nor can we after that Treacherous and Bloody Preſident queſtion the Entertainment we are to meet with from this *Dutch Prince's* Cruelty and Malice, as ſoon as he hath his *Hugonots* here, and his *Outlandiſh Janizaries* from Abroad in a readineſs, and all Muſtered together upon

the Spot to Execute his Commands. And as his *Outlandish Troops* Abroad have such Officers Commanding them, who will as readily put in Execution all his Barbarous and Inhumane Orders, as well as those Degenenerate Natives, *Hill*, *Hamilton* and *Glenlion*, &c. Did that which was sent down to Require and Authorise the Massacre in *Scotland*, *Anno* 1691. So We have little reason to believe otherwise, than that the *French* and pretended *Hugonot Schombergh*, whom in derision of the Nation and in Contempt of the *House* of *Peers*, he hath Advanced to be *General* over all the *Forces* in *England*, will be forward enough both to employ such of them as he can Debauch to Perpetrate a Cruelty, and to Instigate and to make use of his *Refugee* Country-men, to Concur and Assist in Inslaving Us, and to Cut our Throats, if we will not Tamely Submit whensoever the time comes, that such a Work is Seasonable to be put in Execution. And the late Insolence, as well as Illegality Committed by the *Hugonots*, who live within the Precincts of *Westminster*, in the not only daring to pretend to have a *Vote* in the Election of *Members* and *Burgesses* for that place to serve in *Parliament*, and in having the Impudence to come *Four* or *Five* several Persons out of one House upon that Errand, where they live crowded together, or rather as Soldiers disposed in *Baracks* and quartered upon the Kingdom, than as *Tenants* or *Inmates*; but their Hectoring, Insulting and rudely Attacking those *English*, who were disposed to give their Votes for others than they had received their *Cue* from *Whitehall* and *Kensington*, may teach us what they are capable of attempting for the Subversion of our Laws and Liberties, and what we may justly look for at their hands, when they have an opportunity, and the Word is given them. For it is an Affront to our Laws, and a Banter put upon our Understandings, to say that *Aliens* who remain under the Character and Quality of such, and who neither can Purchase nor Inherit Lands should have the Right and Priveledg to *Vote* in the Choice of *Members* of *Parliament*. And we shall deserve that all Mischiefs should Overtake us, which he Designs to bring upon us, if the *De-Witting* in *Holland*, the *Gaffnying* in *Ireland*, the *Glencoing* in *Scotland*, do not Warn us to provide for our Safety, which we can never have Assurance of, if this *Man* continue in the Authority and Power he has; and much less can we Love for it, if he Arrive at more.

But, to advance a Step farther in an Enquiry after and into the Spoils and Depradations, as well as the Gains and Advantages, which

which the *Dutch* have made, and continue to make of these Nations since the *Revolution*, and that their *Belgick Stadtholder* became Seated in the Throne of *England*: Besides the Obtaining so many of their own Troops, to be brought upon an *English* Establishment, and to be paid with our Mony, as hath been already declared; they have also made a vast and unconceivable Profit by the Mony that hath been Allowed and Transmitted for the Payment of our *own Troops*. For, as in order thereunto, much of the ready *Cash* of the Nation hath been Exported from hence; so most of that Mony hath come to Circulate in *Holland* and a great part of it to Centre there. And surely it must be a great Damage to us, and an answerable Gain to them, to have *Two* ~~Millions Hundred Thousand Pounds~~; or at least *Fifteen Hundred Thousand Pounds*, Carried yearly in *Specie* from hence, and all to come either first or last into the hands of the *Dutch*, and Annually to encrease their Treasure in that proportion. To which let this be subjoyned, That besides the Mony remitted to Pay our Army; there has been a great deal of Silver carried over Year after Year in the King's *Yatchts*, as well as in other Vessels; *Partly* to be distributed among the several *Princes* of *Europe*, to keep them in the *Confederacy*, and to gain Men from them for the Upholding the War; and *partly* to be squander'd away among the *Ministers* in those *Courts* to Counsel and Advise their *Masters*, suitably to the Instructions which *King William* should give them and *partly* for the Bribing of the *Burgher-masters* and *Pensioners* of the most considerable Cities of the *Seven Provinces*, to be Zealous in Moulding and Influencing their respective *Towns* to to persevere in the Interest of their *Stadtholder*, and to support him in all the Designs, in which his Ambition should engage him, as being contrived and adapted to their Advantage. But that which is more to be adverted under this *head* is, that all or much the greatest part of this Silver thus Transported, whether in order to the paying our Army, or for other Ends and Designs, has been the e *melted down and Coyned* into *Skillings*, that are not worth half the Intrinsick *Value* of what they are either Current for there, or paid to our Soldiers for their Salaries and to Subsist upon, or made passable in the procuration of the whole Equivalent in *Bills*, of what they go at in *Holland* to be Conveyed and made Solvable elsewhere. By which means alone, the *Dutch* have since the *Revolution*, made an Advantage to themselves of many *Millions*. And therefore when the Society stiled the *Bank of England*, which was Established by the late

both to Truth and to his Honour, endeavour to *Shun* them off with a false and imperfect Account of those *Officers*, as he hath ventured to do the *House* of *Commons*, in the *State of the War* he hath caused lay before them of the *Quota's* of the several *Confederates* for the Year 1696. if their *Lordships* will have the Tameness to sit down with, and acquiesce in it, without farther Examination and Enquiry. But to proceed; It may not be amiss to observe, how that in order that none of those whom he hath already *Mustered*, in order to this future Design; or of whose Service he thinks himself sure, when the time arrives of Accomplishing it, may in the Interim languish and decay in their Zeal towards the Enterprize, he loseth no opportunity of placing Marks of his Favour and Kindness upon them; tho it be sometimes to the Forfeiture of his Discretion, and prove the giving too early an *Alarm* to *England*, of the lurking and malicious Intentions which he entertains for us. So that when he Addressed his *Parliament* on *Nov.* 23. last, he could not omit Recommending his Muster'd and Regimented *Hugonots* to their Care and Supply; tho he did not think those many Thousands of Starving *Widows* and *Orphans*, whose *Husbands* and *Fathers* perished in his Service, worth the being mentioned to them for Relief. And much less had he the Justice and Goodness to desire their Aids and Supplies, in behalf of those many once Wealthy and Trading Families, that are since the Revolution reduced to extream Poverty, by his pursuing his concerted Measures with *Holland*, for the ruining of our Trade; and thro the Treachery as well as Neglect of the *Commissioners* of the *Admiralty*, who Act by his Order and Instructions; and rather choose to Sacrifice the Kingdom, than in any thing to Controul his pleasure. Of whom, if the *Parliament* requireth not an exact and severe Account of all our Losses by Sea, and make both their Lives and Estates responsible for their Sloth and Infidelity in protecting our Commerce and Traffick, we shall have reason to think both the *Houses*, as well as the *Gentlemen* of that *Commission*, engaged equally to hasten and see the Ruin of the Kingdom. Nor can any other Reason be given, save that which I have assigned, why *King William* should Address his *Parliament*, with that Concernedness he did, for a Benevolence to be granted to the *Hugonots*, at a time when the other Supplies he demanded will arise to more in case they be Granted, than all the *Circulating*, and very probably, more than all the *Real* Mony in the Kingdom will amount unto. Moreover, the Condition of the *French Refugees*, is not only infinitely better here,

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than ever it was in their own Country, but exceedeth as well as equalleth the State of our own People of Rank and Quality with them. For inſtead of *Canvas* and *Sabotts*, which uſed to be the Habit and Dreſs of many of them in *France*, they are now both *Shod* and *Clad* as decently and richly as the beſt of the *Engliſh* are; upon, as well as among whom they do Subſiſt. And in the place of feeding commonly upon *Herbs*, and only now and then upon *Fleſh*, and that the *Refuſe* of Markets, which was their Cuſtom; nothing will now content them but the choiſeſt Proviſions that Butchers and Poulterers can Furniſh them with, and that in large Proportions alſo: Which alſo ſhews that while our Purſes are almoſt emptied, theirs are become well filled ſince their Arrival hither, that they can be able to bear the Charges of living ſo ſplendidly, as they are now known to do.

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the Spot to Execute his Commands. And as his *Outlandiſh Troops* Abroad have ſuch Officers Commanding them, who will as readily put in Execution all his Barbarous and Inhumane Orders, as well as thoſe Degenenerate Natives, *Hill*, *Hamilton* and *Glenlion*, &c. Did that which was ſent down to Require and Authoriſe the Maſſacre in *Scotland*, *Anno* 1691. So We have little reaſon to believe otherwiſe, than that the *French* and pretended *Hugonot Schombergh*, whom in deriſion of the Nation and in Contempt of the *Houſe* of *Peers*, he hath Advanced to be *General* over all the *Forces* in *England*, will be forward enough both to employ ſuch of them as he can Debauch to Perpetrate a Cruelty, and to Inſtigate and to make uſe of his *Refugee* Country-men, to Concur and Aſſiſt in Inſlaving Us, and to Cut our Throats, if we will not Tamely Submit whenſoever the time comes, that ſuch a Work is Seaſonable to be put in Execution. And the late Inſolence, as well as Illegality Committed by the *Hugonots*, who live within the Precincts of *Weſtminſter*, in the not only daring to pretend to have a *Vote* in the Election of *Members* and *Burgeſſes* for that place to ſerve in *Parliament*, and in having the Impudence to come *Four* or *Five* ſeveral Perſons out of one Houſe upon that Errand, where they live crowded together, or rather as Soldiers diſpoſed in *Baracks* and quartered upon the Kingdom, than as *Tenants* or *Inmates*; but their Hectoring, Inſulting and rudely Attacking thoſe *Engliſh*, who were diſpoſed to give their Votes for others than they had received their *Cue* from *Whitehall* and *Kenſington*, may teach us what they are capable of attempting for the Subverſion of our Laws and Liberties, and what we may juſtly look for at their hands, when they have an opportunity, and the Word is given them. For it is an Affront to our Laws, and a Banter put upon our Underſtandings, to ſay that *Aliens* who remain under the Character and Quality of ſuch, and who neither can Purchaſe nor Inherit Lands ſhould have the Right and Priveledg to *Vote* in the Choice of *Members* of *Parliament*. And we ſhall deſerve that all the Miſchiefs ſhould Overtake us, which he Deſigns to bring upon us, if the *De-Witting* in *Holland*, the *Gaffnying* in *Ireland*, the *Glencoing* in *Scotland*, do not Warn us to provide for our Safety, which we can never have Aſſurance of, if this *Man* continue in the Authority and Power he has; and much leſs can we Lope for it, if he Arrive at more.

But, to advance a Step farther in an Enquiry after and into the Spoils and Depradations, as well as the Gains and Advantages, which

which the *Dutch* have made, and continue to make of these Nations since the *Revolution*, and that their *Belgick Stadtholder* became Seated in the Throne of *England*: Besides the Obtaining so many of their own Troops, to be brought upon an *English* Establishment, and to be paid with our Mony, as hath been already declared; they have also made a vast and unconceivable Profit by the Mony that hath been Allowed and Transmitted for the Payment of our *own Troops*. For, as in order thereunto, much of the ready *Cash* of the Nation hath been Exported from hence; so most of that Mony hath come to Circulate in *Holland* and a great part of it to Centre there. And surely it must be a great Damage to us, and an answerable Gain to them, to have *Two Millions* ~~*Hundred Thousand Pounds*~~; or at least *Fifteen Hundred Thousand Pounds*, Carried yearly in *Specie* from hence, and all to come either first or last into the hands of the *Dutch*, and Annually to encrease their Treasure in that proportion. To which let this be subjoyned; That besides the Mony remitted to Pay our Army; there has been a great deal of Silver carried over Year after Year in the King's *Yatchts*, as well as in other Vessels; *Partly* to be distributed among the several *Princes* of *Europe*, to keep them in the *Confederacy*, and to gain Men from them for the Upholding the War; and *partly* to be squander'd away among the *Ministers* in those *Courts* to Counsel and Advise their *Masters*, suitably to the Instructions which *King William* should give them and *partly* for the Bribing of the *Burgher-masters* and *Pensioners* of the most considerable Cities of the *Seven Provinces*, to be Zealous in Moulding and Influencing their respective *Towns* to to persevere in the Interest of their *Stadtholder*, and to support him in all the Designs, in which his Ambition should engage him, as being contrived and adapted to their Advantage. But that which is more to be adverted under this *head* is, that all or much the greatest part of this Silver thus Transported, whether in order to the paying our Army, or for other Ends and Designs, has been the e *melted down and Coyned* into *Skillings*, that are not worth half the Intrinsick *Value* of what they are either Current for there, or paid to our Soldiers for their Salaries and to Subsist upon, or made passable in the procuration of the whole Equivalent in *Bills*, of what they go at in *Holland* to be Conveyed and made Solvable elsewhere. By which means alone, the *Dutch* have since the *Revolution*, made an Advantage to themselves of many *Millions*. And therefore when the Society stiled the *Bank of England*, which was Established by the late

Parliament, and to whom upon their Undertaking for the Remission of Mony for the payment of our Army, or to any other, in order thereunto; there was Liberty granted by a particular *Statute* for Conveying over so much as is there limited, either in *Bullion* or in *Specie* Coyned. I say, when the fore-named *Company* would have Erected a *Mint* on the other Side, in order to have Melted down and Re-coyned, what they had Transported in such embased Mony, as was there current and passable, the *Dutch* not only refused the suffering it to be done in their own *Provinces*; but by the Interest they have among, and Authority they bear over their bordering Neighbours in *Flanders*, did obstruct our obtaining of that Freedom and Privilege, and thereby did wholy frustrate and defeat that Project and Design; so that by this single, fraudulent and avaritious Trick and Artifice, they do to this day make *Cent. per Cent.* of all the Mony that is remitted to *Holland*, either for the payment of our Army, or for other uses and ends. Nor is it unworthy of Remark; that whereas whilst they were drawing our *Bullion* and *Coyn* from us, and in order to get most of the Treasure and Silver of *England* into their possession, and have it lodged in their Country, they willingly paid and allowed *Three* and *Forty* of their *Skillings* as the Equivalent of *one Pound Sterling* of ours, and gave our Soldiers so much readily in Exchange for it; that now having gained and engrossed the greatest part of our *Mony*, and finding that what we continue to remit in *Specie* at present, is not out of Choice but upon Necessity, they have sunk the value of our Mony to *Eight* and *Twenty* of their base *Skillings*, which is the most they have given of late, and will give no more at present for *One Pound Sterling* of ours. Which being less by near a *third part* than what they gave in exchange for it before, is an incredible Damage to us, and a vast Gain to them at our Loss and Expence. And which villainous Depradation of theirs upon us, cannot without our utter Impoverishment and Ruin be much longer suffered or connived at. To which may be added, that since the Diminishing and Clipping of our *Silver Coyn* which we are indebted to the *Revolution* for, and which had never befaln us in the degree it hath, but thro the ill Administration of our *Dutch* Prince, who is glad of and encourageth all the Methods, that may render us poor and make us despicable: The *Hollanders* will either receive none of our clipt Mony, tho it is in a manner all that is left current in the Kingdom; or if they do receive any of it, it is only in proportion

tion to the intrinſick Value, and not according to the Rate that it doth paſs for here, and hath done for a great while; So that if any of that Mony be ſent over, either in payment to our Soldiers, or come to be carried abroad upon other occaſions, the *Dutch* will take it but for a *Moyety* of what it commonly and univerſally goes for here. And yet in this very Interim, while they either wholy refuſe the taking our clipt Mony, or depreſs the Value of it to half what it now paſſeth for in *England*; our poor Soldiers beyond Sea, are forced to take their baſe *Skillings*, and other of their debaſed Mony, at what Rates they are pleaſed to make them current, tho not worth half of it with reſpect to their intrinſick Value. And all theſe things are ſome of the Felicities which we enjoy during this Reign of Reſtoraion to our Liberties, and of Exaltation to greater Wealth, Proſperity and Happineſs, than our *Belgick* Prince will, by his Outlandiſh *Logick*, allow us to have known heretofore. Yea, beſides the fore ment ioned Spoyles and Rapines which they have Committed upon us in the Methods that I have Detected, to the enriching themſelves, and the impoveriſhing us in our Silver *Coyn*. I might alſo upon very good Authorities, Charge them with the fraudulent Importation both of light and falſe Mony, bearing the Stamp and Impreſſion of our own, but *Minted* in *Holland*, and then Vended among us at the Rates which our beſt and weightieſt Silver Pieces of ſuch and ſuch Denominations have uſed to go. Nor will any Man who knows the Morals of the *Dutch*, and the Practices of the ſame kind, whereof they have been Guilty in moſt parts of the World to which they have had Acceſs; or who hath obſerved in what other ways of Cozenage and Deceit they have bubbled and injured us in the matter of our Silver, judg it unlikely that they ſhould firſt *Mint* abroad and then palm upon us both falſe and light Mony; ſeeing the much counterfeit *Metal*, and the great quantites of true Mony, only with abatements of Weight which have been Coyn'd and Stampt by Villains among our ſelves, do afford the *Dutch* ſo plauſible a Cover and obvious a Maſk and Diſguiſe for Cheating us in this way and manner that I have ſuggeſted, and whereof the Nation hath been and ſtill is ſo full of Clamour againſt them. But which being ſo agreeable to the Inclinations and Deſigns which our *Belgick* Prince entertains towards this Kingdom, and being ſo much to the Advantage of his beloved Countrymen, he hath neither taken care to have it enquired into as it ought to be, nor hath he uſed proper and effectual means to obviate it.

And then as for our *Gold*, whereof we are next to ſpeak, whatſoever of it hath been at any time ſent over thither, either for the Subſiſtence and Payment of our Troops, or for any of the other forementioned Ends, they have for ſome Years wholy refuſed it, except upon the Terms of *Half a Crown*, leſs in the *Guinea* than it readily went for in *England*; So that by the Remiſſion of it again hither, and the Tranſmitting it back to them, which hath been done at leaſt *four* times in the Year, they have clearly Gained of us *Fifty per Cent* Annually by that ſole *Species* of our *Engliſh Coyn*; but more eſpecially ſince the riſe of *Guineas* here to *Thirty Shillings* a *Guinea*, (that hath been occaſioned by the ſcarcity of *Silver*, which the Tranſporting it hither and their Melting it down hath proved the cauſe of) it is incredible what a Prodigous Profit they have made to themſelves, and what proportionable Damage and loſs they have brought upon us, in bringing over not only all the *Guineas* can be found in their own *Provinces*, but all they could Procure and Purchaſe in other Places on the Continent, and which they have put Off and Vended here at that Exceſſive Rate which they do now go at, and have done for ſome time; Whereas they went both from us heretofore to *Holland*, and were lately bought up by the *Dutch* from other *Foreigners*, at a Price and Value not exceeding Nineteen or Twenty Shillings of our Mony. To which I may Subjoyn that the *Value* of all other *Gold* being riſen in *England*, in Proportion to the growth of the *Value* of *Guineas*, they have thereupon brought over as much *Foreign Gold* as they ſaw any likelyhood of Buying up our *Grain*, *Manufactures* and the other *Productions* of our Country with, and have thereby both made Vaſt Depradations upon us, and ſuitable Gains to themſelves thro their vending that *Gold* here at high and exorbitant Rates, which they before Poſſeſſed or had lately Procured at the moderate and intrinſick Value of it. Whence upon a little Conſideration and leſs *Arithmetick*, we may eaſily Calculate how great by this means alone, their Gain and our Loſs have been in that by all the *Guineas*, and Proportionally by other *Gold* they have brought over and put off to us, they have made of every *Two Pounds* above *Three*. Nor is this all the Damage that thereby ariſeth to Us; but there are Worſe and more Fatal Miſchiefs that muſt unavoidably overtake us very Speedily, in that all our *Productions* and *Manufactures* which from Year to Year, have been Tranſported into the *Seven Provinces*, either to ſerve them or the Neighbouring parts of the Continent about them, have been Bought up in Extraordinary

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portions and Meaſures, thro their vent of their *Guineas* at ſo high a value, and for as much as they can neither Conſume themſelves, nor Diſpoſe to others with whom they drive a Commerce, what of our Productions and Manufactures they have bought in the Way, and and on the Terms I have mentioned; it will be therefore impoſſible for them, and is beyond their intention to tranſport from us, for theſe ſeveral Years to come, what this Kingdom fabricketh and yieldeth. So that by a neceſſary Conſequence thereupon, there muſt very ſoon enſue an extraordinary Decay in Trade, to the ſtarving both moſt of our *Manufacturers*, and all others who gain their Subſiſtence, and have heretofore liv'd plentifully, by carrying out and vending abroad the Productions and Superfluities of our Country. For as the *Dutch*, who for ſeveral Years to come will need none of them; ſo by reaſon of the large Stores of all kinds of *Engliſh* Commodities and Goods, with which they have furniſhed themſelves, will be able to foreſtal and underſel us in all the Markets of *Europe*. Moreover, to all the forementioned ways of their making their exceſſive Advantages by, and criminal Depradations upon us, thro and by reaſon of the Mony that hath been exported hence in *Specie* for the payment of our Troops, they do alſo gain an incredible and vaſt Profit to themſelves, and cauſe proportionable Loſs and Damage to us, by thoſe immenſe Summs which have not been remitted in *Specie*, but returned beyond Sea by *Bills*, for the uſe and ends which have been ſpecified, which they effect and accompliſh by skrewing up and raiſing the *Exchange* in profit to themſelves, and ſinking it in loſs to us *Twenty* and *Thirty per Cent*, For no leſs at preſent is the difference of *Exchange*, not only on all the Goods and Commodities which we either buy of or ſell unto them; but upon all the Mony which upon whatſoever *Funds* we draw and tranſfer thither by *Bills*. And the extraordinary gain accruing by this means to the *Dutch*, was one of the principal Reaſons why they would not ſuffer thoſe of the *Bank* of *England* to erect a *Mint* on their ſide, for the Coyning our Silver into ſuch mixt and embaſed Mony as goes current in *Holland* and *Flanders*. And it was likewiſe the grand Motive why they refuſed to lend the *Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds* to the ſaid *Bank*, which they would have borrowed of them the laſt Summer towards the paying our Army; and for which they offered *Five per Cent*. Intereſt, and not only to give their own *Obligations* for the Security of the ſaid *Principal* and *Intereſt*, and which they ſhould be Aſſignable from one per-

ſon to another, as thoſe of the *States* of *Holland* are; but that King *William* himſelf ſhould, thro a *Mortgage* of his *Revenue* and *hereditary Lands* to the *States*, become *Surety* for the payment of the ſaid ſumm and the Intereſt of it. Which tho it would have been not only very profitable, but highly reputable to the *Dutch*, and diſgraceful to *King William* and the Kingdom of *England*, yet upon the ſcore and Motive of their making a much larger Profit, than that would have amounted unto on the Remiſſion of Mony from hence thither by *Bills* of *Exchange*, they Laughed at the Overture, and ſcornfully rejected the Propoſal. Nor can any Man be ſo void of Senſe, as not to diſcern, had all but ſo much Moral Honeſty and love to their Country left as to acknowledge it, that this exorbitant growth of *Exchange* between *England* and *Holland* muſt ſpeedily perfect and Conſummate our Ruine, conſidering the Poverty to which we are already reduced, and the ſcarcity of Mony, under which we labour. All which we are indebted for to our *Belgick King*, and to his Treacherous as well as Improvident Conduct towards *England*, in his Management of the War, which to gratifie his Ambition we were eaſily brought to embark in.

But before I ſhall diſpatch the Topick I am upon, I cannot omit the repreſenting one Method more, by which they become greatly Enriched, and we as much Impoveriſhed, thro the Mony either Conveyed from us, or from any of the *Confederates* to the Army in *Flanders*, and that is, by Furniſhing moſt, if not all the *Stores* and *Proviſions*, upon which the Army doth Live and Subſiſt. And the Manner as well as the Reaſon is obvious, to any one that can think two Thoughts Coherently, Namely, that all of one kind or another which they need, is Conveyed to them by the *Dutch*, and carried out of the *Seven Provinces* into the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, where all things are put off and diſpoſed to the reſpective Troops, and to *Ours* eſpecially at their own Rates; So that they carry back into their own Country all or moſt of the Mony: which is laid out in favour of, and upon our own Troops, as well as that which is Expended upon the ſeveral Materials which are Neceſſary to the Support and Maintenance of the War. which Circulating backward and forward every Week, as well as every Month, and Centring at laſt in *Holland*, they are rendred Rich by the War, which makes us ſo Poor, and has reduced us to the Indigent and Deplorable Eſtate that we are now in. Yea, the *burning* and *bombing* Cities and Towns by the *French*, and their Seiſing and Deſtroying the *Forage*, and

and the *Magazines*, upon which the Confederate Army ſhould Subſiſt, turneth all to the profit and account of the *Dutch*, and is improved by them to their Gain and Advantage. Becauſe both the Materials for the rebuilding ruined Cities, and the Stores required to ſupply and fill waſted and deſtroyed Magazines, do in a manner come all from *Holland*, and from other of the *Belgick Provinces*, whither they carry back the value in Current Mony, to the enriching of their *Bank*, the encreaſing of their Stock, and the enlarging of their Trade. And as they make a large gain by the Spoils, Loſſes and Devaſtations, which their *Confederates* ſuffer and undergo, ſo they make no leſs Profit by their Victories and Succeſſes, even to the preclusion of their *Allies*, and eſpecially the *Engliſh* from all advantage and benefit by them. For as *Namur* is the only Conqueſt ſince the Commencement of this War in *Flanders*, that has been obtained over the *French*, ſo it is but a recovery of what the *Confederates* had loſt during the preſent War, and not a new Acquiſition. And as it has coſt infinitely more in Men and Treaſure, than it and all the dependencies upon it are worth; ſo theſe three Kingdoms who contributed moſt to the taking of it, and had more of the Blood of their Men ſpilt and more of their Treaſure and Ammunition expended and waſted in the Winning of that City, than any one of all the *Confederates*, have Reapt nothing by it but the enlarging the *Barrier* of the *Dutch*, and the putting a ſtrong and well fortified City into their power and poſſeſſion, to make them more Inſolent unto and Encroaching upon their *Allies*. And when I Conſider the Cuſtoms of the *Spartans* who had an Order that when any of their *Generals* compaſſed his Deſigns by *Policy* and *Treaty*, he ſhould Sacrifice an *Ox*; but when by *Force and Bloodſhed*, only a *Cock*. I think that our many late *Bonfires* and *Illuminations*, and eſpecially our prodigal and fooliſh Experces in *St. James's Square*, were ridiculous as well as waſtful Conſumptions. For as the diſtinct Values of thoſe Oblations of the *Lacedemonians*, do ſhew us (according to the Judgment of *Plutarch*) how much they preferred the Succeſſes of calm and ſober Councils, before thoſe of Force and Strength, ſo there was more cauſe for Lamentations for the many and brave Men that had been loſt before the Town and Caſtle of *Namur*, e'er they fell into our hands, (and which in all probability, will with leſs Coſt be ſpeedily Snatch'd from us again) than of vain, childiſh and expenſive Triumphs for the gaining them. But to omit this, that which I am to repreſent and diſplay is, that the *City*

and

Caſtle which were gained at the Price and Coſt of ſo much *Engliſh* Blood and Treaſure, are now Conſigned over to the *Dutch*, and ſtand Mortgaged to them for the Repayment of what they have laid out and diſburſed in this War; which ſeeing there is no likelihood that ever the *Spaniards* will be in a condition to Reimburſe them; that Town is conſequently become a part as well as an enlargement of their Territories and is the Addition of an *Eighth Province* to the former *Seven*. Yea out of Kindneſs to the *Dutch*, and Diſaffection to us; our *Belgick* Prince is ſo frugal of their Treaſure, and ſo prodigal of that of this Kingdom, that much of the *Charges* neceſſary for Repairing the *Fortifications* of *Namur* is born by us, and our Mony remitted and tranſported to Defray them. Which is ſuch a bubbling of this Kingdom; that thoſe moſt engaged in King *William's* Intereſt, cannot avoid Reſenting it with Indignation. And as this new Acquiſition which our *Dutch* King hath gained them, at the price of our blood and bones, as well as of our Mony, gives them a ſtronger *Barrier* than they had, and a new and large Juriſdiction, ſo it not only opens a Traffick to them with *France*, in time of War as well as of Peace; but delivers the *Hollanders* from a Neceſſity of depending upon *Bruſſels*, or upon any *Spaniſh* Towns, for the Management of their Trade: Seeing by being poſſeſſed of *Namur*, they can ſupply both *Flanders* and *France*, and carry home what they want from thence, without being under the neceſſity of allowing the Intervention of others in the management of their Trade, or of ſuffering others either to intercept them in it, or to make profit by it thro Exchange: So that while the *Engliſh* and others Fight, they do only Win; and the Lives of our Men are no farther valuable with our *Belgick* King, than as they ſerve to purchaſe Power and Opulency to the *Dutch*. For tho we be made uſe of as the *Jackall* to hunt the Prey; yet we are not permitted to have the leaſt Share in it. And therefore whoſoever have cauſe to be weary of the War, and to groan under the Conſumptions and Deſolations that attend it, they have not; and thence it is that in kindneſs to them, but in hatred to us, our *Belgick* King labours all he can, both by perſuaſions and by Authority to foment and keep it up, and reſolves to do ſo untill he hath render'd them ſo opulent and powerful, and us ſo neceſſitous, deſpicable and weak, that we muſt be contented (becauſe we will not remain in a Condition to hinder it) to be Slaves to him, and Tributaries to the *Hollanders*.

And

And the tyrannous Projects and Deſigns which K. *W.* hath contrived and harbours in relation to theſe Kingdoms, as well as our own Madneſs and Folly in concurring and co-operating to promote them, are equally manifeſt, and both of them apparently evident by this; namely, That even upon the Suppoſition that it was needful and juſt to begin, continue, and uphold this War: Yet much of that Mony which hath been ſent abroad from hence, to ſubſiſt and pay our Troops, might, through a very ſmall Care, and friendly Conduct of the Prince of *Orange* in our behalf, and through the leaſt meaſure of Diſcretion, Wiſdom, Juſtice, Equity and Compaſſion of thoſe Aſſemblies ſtiled our Parliaments to the Kingdom, have been preſerved in the Nation, and have remained to circulate among our ſelves for the ſupport and increaſe of our Manufacture, and for the protection and enlargement of our Trade and Navigation. And the Ways, Means, and Methods in, and by which it might have been done, are both ſo various and plain, That had there not been a Conjunction of Malice in King *William*, and of Treachery in our Senators towards *England*, it would not have eſcaped the being undertaken, perſued and effected long ago. For why might not we with as much Eaſe, and with more Juſtice, have carried all the Proviſions from hence for the ſubſiſting the Confederate Army, or at leaſt our own Troops, and thoſe of other Nations under our pay, as that the *Dutch* ſhould have the Privilege of furniſhing it, and to be encouraged as well as ſuffered to go away with the Gain? Nor can any other Reaſon be aſſigned of the Conduct we have been under in this matter, but that *William* intends to bring us firſt to Beggary, and then into Thraldom; and that too many among our ſelves are through Folly and Knavery willing both to aſſiſt and juſtify him in the effecting of it. Had we not Ships enough (as I am ſure we had before we loſt ſo many Thouſands of them, as we have done ſince the Revolution, and the Commencement of this War which was the unhappy Offſpring of it) to have carried over to *Flanders* our *Grain, Butter* and *Cheeſe, Iron, Bread*, and all things elſe that are neceſſary unto, or conſumable by an Army, but that the buying of all thoſe here, and the tranſporting them thither, ſhould in a manner be given up and entirely conſigned into the hands of the *Dutch*? Whence we are juſtly become the Deriſion and Contempt of the World, that being ſtored and furniſhed (without purchaſing of other Nations) with all the Productions either of Art or Nature that an Army

can need or use, and the *Dutch* having scarce any thing of their own Growth, and little of their own Manufactures, to answer the Occasions and Exigences of so vast a military Body; yet that they should engross to themselves the supplying them with all they want, and we not only tamely connive at it, but like People who have lost their Senses, and forfeited their Understandings, as well as abandoned the Care of their Country do approve it. With what facility might it have been stipulated and provided for at our first entrance into the *Confederacy*, or retrieved and recovered to us since, upon renewing of *Alliances* with those whom we are become engaged to assist in this War, that all those Supplies necessary for Troops which *England* could afford should be applied to that end; and that as they should be transported by none but our selves, so they should be expended and laid out not only upon our own Troops, towards the saving the Remission of Money, but taken off from us, and accepted by our *Allies* in lieu of those vast Sums we have disbursed upon them. Nor will ever *England* vindicate it self from the Dishonour and Ignominy brought upon it, in that during all this time wherein we have been wasting our Men and Treasure to defend the *Dutch* Barrier, and protect the Provinces of others, and to make Conquests for them, we should never have contracted for a *Port*, where we might *unload* what we pleased towards the premised Uses and Ends, without being liable to the Payment of Customs, or any other Duties of that kind which use to be exacted. Which the present *House of Commons* seems to be sensible of (though it is now too late) and have therefore declared in their *Vote* of *Decemb.* 10. *That it is the Opinion of that House, that all Commodities and Provisions that shall be transported from* England, *for the use of the Forces in his Majesties pay abroad, be exempted from any Duty and Excise throughout the Spanish and United Netherlands.* But though this *Vote* doth sufficiently intimate their Sense of King *William*'s Infidelity, as to the trust reposed in him under the Quality and Stile of King of *England*, and of his Treachery to this Nation, in not having contracted and stipulated with those *Allies* for the forementioned Privilege and Immunity: Yet the Treaties between him and these *Confederates* being already concerted and ratified, without the mention or specification of any such Freedom and Advantage to be allowed us, all the Effect and Operation which this *Vote* of the *House* of *Commons* can have, is to proclaim them to be *pragmatical*, weak and insolent, in assuming a Power and Authority over the

Rights

Rights of foreign *Princes* and *States*; and that contrary unto, as well as without regard to Articles, adjusted between King *William* and those *States* in the fresh Alliances which have been lately renewed, made, and ratified. Nor can any thing now, after the aforesaid *Vote*, preserve the *House* of *Commons* from the Derision, Scorn and Contempt of Mankind, but their declaring those *Alliances* to have been contracted and confirmed to the prejudice of *England*, and therefore not to be supported by any *Taxes* to be levied upon the *Subjects* of this *Kingdom*: And that the said *House* will *grant* no *Money* towards the *Confederacy*, till such other Agreements are made and entered into between this *Crown*, and those neighbouring *States*, which may correspond with, and come up to the Opinion of the said *House*, as they have declared it in the foresaid *Vote*; and by the Printing thereof they have published it to the World, as the unanimous Opinion and Judgment of the *Representative Body* of the whole *Commons* of *England*. And may not this Treachery in the present Administration, so openly reflected upon by the foresaid Vote, cause us remember both the Memory of Queen *Elizabeth* and of *Oliver Cromwel*, with Commendations and Praises of their Conduct, while in the mean time we must convey down to our Off-spring the Name of the Prince of *Orange* loaded with all the Obloquies, Imprecations and Curses, that a People impoverished and ruined, by his contrived and chosen ill Conduct towards these Kingdoms, can entail upon it. For as that great Heroine, Queen *Elizabeth* did, upon her assisting the *Dutch* with a very few Troops in comparison of what we now do, covenant with and obtain of them the *Brill*, *Flushing* and *Ramekins*, to be put into her hands as *Cautionary Towns*, not only that she might thereby oblige them to a more firm dependency upon her, and tie them to the better observation of their *Alliances*, and secure unto herself the Reimbursment of some part of the Treasure which she expended in protecting them; but that she might always be in a Condition, and have it in her own Power, to reinforce, relieve, succour and supply, those Troops that she sent them for their aid and defence, according as their should be occasion, and as she should judg to be at any time needful for the Honour of the Crown of *England*, and for the Safety, Commerce and Reputation of her Subjects. So *Oliver Cromwel*, upon the Assistance of *Six thousand* Men which he gave the present King of *France*, *An.* 1657. did not only by a ratified *Treaty* take care and provide that what *Ports* and

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maritime Towns should be won from the *Spaniards*, by the joynt and confederate Forces of *France* and *England*, should be resigned unto him, and given up to the Possession of the *English*; but in pursuance of that Stipulation he had *Dunkirk*, upon its being taken from the King of *Spain*, put into his hands. Yea, the late King *Charles*, who in the *Alliances* he made, was not thought by many to be so regardful of the *Interest* of his Kingdoms as he might have been, did in the *Treaty* he entred into with *France* against the *Dutch*, *An.* 1671. Provide and Stipulate by an express *Article*, That what *Maritime Towns* or *Ports* should be taken from the common Enemy, should be resign'd up and delivered over to him in Compensation and Recompence for the Share and Charge he was to bear in that War. Whereas this *Dutch* Prince, whom we have been so unkind to our selves, as well as disloyal to the King, as to set over us, hath not in all the many *Alliances* which he hath entered into with foreign Monarchs and States, notwithstanding the numerous Troops and vast Treasure supplied by us to their Aid and Defence, made the least Provision for any one Advantage to accrue to these Kingdoms, should the War wherein we are united and embarked prove successful. And much less has he by Agreement and Contract obtained for us either any *Cautionary* Town, which may prevent our being abandon'd and lurch'd by the *Dutch* and other *Foreigners*; and left alone to encounter the Power, and suffer the Revenge of *France*: Or gained so much as a *free Port*, wherein we might send, and where we may lay up and lodg such *Stores* of all kinds, as would at least serve to supply our own Forces, if not those of the *Confederates*, without being kept under a necessity of remitting Month after Month such vast Sums of Mony as we have done, and still continue doing, to the Robbing and Emptying of the Kingdom of all its Treasure. Yea, as if he did not treat us scornfully enough, and sufficiently betray us to the *Dutch* and others, by the Neglect he hath shewn both of the Honour and Profit of these Kingdoms, in all the *Treaties* he hath made, and all the *Alliances* he hath Contracted since with the Connivance of all, and the Assistance of many, he Usurped the Throne of *England*, he hath not esteemed either *Parliaments* or Privy *Councils* worthy to be Consulted with beforehand, about the Terms, Conditions and Articles fit to be demanded and insisted upon, with reference to our Credit and Interest in the *Compacts* and *Agreements* he had made with those that he stiles his *Allies*; but whom thro this Deficiency we have found to be our

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Underminers and Supplanters. Nay, he diſdains to acquaint the two *Houſes* of *Parliament* with thoſe *Treaties*, when they humbly Addreſs him concerning the doing it: And inſtead of laying thoſe *Alliances* before them in the plain and ratified Draughts, he either Shams them off with general, imperfect and blind Accounts; and that done with the unſincerity and regardleſneſs of Truth, natural to a *Dutch man*, of which the whole courſe of his tranſactions with, and towards this People, ſince he became unrighteouſly poſſeſſed of his *Father in Law* and *Uncles Crown*, is one uninterrupted and continued Evidence; or elſe he ridicules and bubbles them with falſe and counterfeit *Copies*; in which as ſome things are diſguiſed ſo others are not expreſſed, though he hath concerted them formally with his *Confederates*, and eſpecially with the *Dutch*. And I dare affirm, That of all the *Branches of the State of War* in reference to the Year 1696. which he hath cauſed to be delivered into them, there is none of them true, genuine and juſt. So that from thence the *Two Houſes*, and in them all the People of *England*, may have a *Specimen* of his Honour and Integ ity without travelling farther for Evidences of them. But if he do treat thus not only thoſe he calls the Body of his Subjects with Treachery in relation to their Intereſt, as well as with Careleſneſs and Neglect of them in all their Concerns and Safety, but the *Houſes* of Parliament (who ought to be his grand Council) with ſupercilioufneſs and contempt, and all this while he is yet *unfledged*, what will he do when his Wings are grown? For if he do thus *ſtrut*, as to *monopolize* all Things to his own ſole cognizance, and to manage them to the viſible Prejudice of theſe Kingdoms, and to the apparent Benefit of the *Dutch*, while he only ſtands and is upheld by *leading Strings*, and walks in a *Go-cart*, and cannot manage the War he is engaged in, but as he is aided by *Parliamentary Grants*: What Tyranny may not the People fear, and what Inſolency and Scorn ſhould not our *Senates* expect to meet with, if he live to arrive at virile Strength, and through putting an end to the War, can come to ſtand and go alone? For it is only the indiſpenſable need he ſtands in of the continual Aid of the People of *England*, and the fear he is under of being baffled and routed by the *French*, which make him now and then appear in the dreſs and poſture of Modeſty, and to put on a diſſembled Humility, Meekneſs and Compaſſion, while in reality in reſpect to Ambition, Deſpoticalneſs and Tyranny, he carries Ten *Sultans*, Twenty *Moguls*,

and Forty *Czars* in his Belly. And could he but once preſcribe terms to the *Monarch* of *France*, he would ſoon trample upon all the Laws of theſe Kingdoms, and tread upon our Necks: And inſtead of the Shapes and Figure of ſometimes an *Almanſor*, and ſometimes a *Guſman*, that he now puts on and ſeeks to appear in, he would then manifeſt himſelf a *Caligula*, a *Nero*, or according to the Title lately beſtowed upon him a *Galïenus Redivivus*, having already furniſhed himſelf with more than one *Verianus*. But having ſaid enough upon the Head of which I have been diſcourſing, it is now time to advance to another.

In the next Place then I ſhall proceed to a more particular review and repreſentation of their *Invaſions*, *Rapines* and *Depradations* committed upon our *Trade*, than thoſe I have hitherto unfolded and laid open. Nor will it require any great Enlargement, ſeeing all Men do experience and feel it, though ſome may not underſtand the ſeveral and particular Ways and Methods in which it hath been done. Nor ſhall I here repeat what I have already both inſinuated and detected concerning the Decay that is brought upon our *Trade*, and the final Deſtruction that threatens it, as well through the *Clipping* and *Embaſement* as through the *Tranſportation* of our *Coin* to other *Ends* and *Uſes* then thoſe of *Commerce*, and in much greater Quantities than Traffick could have ever required its being carried abroad for. Though all the Mifery and Miſchief that do by theſe means befal and overtake us, are all chargeable upon, and to be laid at the Door of our *Dutch* King: Seeing that of tranſporting it has been the natural and unavoidable effect of his aſcent to the Throne, and of the War that thereupon he engaged us in, and eſpecially of thoſe ways which he has deſignedly choſen and perſued in ſupport of it. And then as to the *Clipping* and *Embaſing* our Mony, none can be reaſonably accuſed either of cauſing or conniving at it but the Prince of *Orange*, who has occaſioned and encouraged it by his weak and improvident Adminiſtration. For both theſe Practices, which do eventually and in the Effects of them prove ſo ruinous to the Kingdom, having obtained in no other *Reigns* in any proportion and degree to what they have done in *his*, as it is commonly ſtiled, they muſt conſequently be reſolved into ſome Neglect, Weakneſs or Treachery in his Adminiſtration, whereof no other Reigns were guilty or accuſable. Nor will it excuſe him to have it alledged, That more have been executed for thoſe Crimes, ſince his uſurping of the Throne, than were in an

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Age before: Seeing though ſome of the little and indigent Creatures, whom neceſſity tempted to it, and which neceſſity he brought upon them, have been condemned and executed; yet your *Goldſmiths* and *Refiners*, who both bought the *Clippings*, and who at mighty Gain furniſhed them with broad Mony for continuing the Crime, have not only eſcaped Proſecutions, which by Law they deſerved; but divers of them have been the ſpecial Favourites and Confidents of the Government. And to mention but one of many, I will be bold to ſay the hanging of *Evans* the Goldſmith, who infinitely more deſerves it, for melting down and carrying abroad our *Coin* to ſatisfy his Covetouſneſs, and make Profit by what was our *milled* Mony, than any of the *Clippers* and *falſe Minters* have done, would have given greater check unto, and have been a more effectual Remedy, even of the Crimes of theſe *later*, than all the Convictions and Executions for Offences of that kind ſince the *Revolution*, which we have ſeen but have found no benefit by. But inſtead of that, he hath been honoured and preferred by our *Dutch* Beſtower of Titles, and Diſpoſer of Places, to be both a *Knight* and a *Commiſſioner* of the *Exciſe*; though a Fellow void of all Merit, and deſtitute of good Senſe, and whom only Knavery, Impudence, and the Emptying the Kingdom of our *Silver*, by carrying it to *Holland* to enrich the *Dutch*, have entitled to his Maſter's Favour. And I crave Liberty to ſay *en paſſant*, though it may ſeem alien to the ſubject, That I have often wondered why our Kings and Parliaments ſhould fall upon ſo ineffectual a Remedy of thoſe Crimes, as the making them *Capital* will continue to prove in a Nation, where Men are ſunk into ſo much Irreligion and Atheiſm; and which the many Villanies attending and wrapt up in the *Revolution* have encreaſed and ſtrengthned as to dread Death leſs than Poverty, and to chuſe Damnation as well as Hanging and Quartering rather than want Supplies for the Feeding and for the Maintenance of their Laſciviouſneſs and Luxury. Seeing when our Mony was both Pure and *Sterling*, and of full *Weight*, as it was generally at the *Revolution*, the bare impoſing and exacting of a *Mulct* of *Five* or *Ten Pounds* upon every one that ſhould have been found offering either *Clipt* or *Falſe* Mony to another, would have deterred all Men from venturing upon it, and obviated both the forementioned Crimes, and likewiſe the woful Effects of them. And poſſibly it would be no ill Policy to do in this Caſe as the *Lacedemonians* did in that of *Theft*, which when they thought

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not fit to prevent and hinder by punishing the *Thieves*, they effectually suppressed it, by rendering those liable to a considerable Penalty that should have any Thing *stolen* from them. So may be the inflicting of a *Mulct* upon every one that should take either *light* or *base* Mony, would soon cause that there would be no Offerers of it, by reason there would be none found so unkind and unjust to themselves as to receive it. But to return from this Digression; I do say that the *Dutch*, besides all the Injuries they have done us, and the Spoils they have committed upon us, with respect to our *Trade* in the forementioned Methods which I have been displaying, they have also in divers other Ways, and in several Instances, either craftily supplanted, or directly invaded, and forceably assaulted us in our *Commerce* and *Traffick* since the late *Revolution*; which I shall presume now to lay open, as far as the brevity of this Discourse will allow, and shall discover how and wherein they have done so. And I shall begin with the Advantage they have had of protecting their own Trade, and of exposing and leaving ours open to be ruined, by reason of that small and unequal *Quota* and Proportion of *Ships* of *War*, that in respect of our much greater Number of Ships of that kind they supply and furnish to the forming and constituting the *Confederate* and *United Fleet* of both Nations; which is the more remarkable in that their Number of *Land Forces* is not much encreased towards the support of the present War, above what it use to be in time of Peace. Yea, it is hardly so great now as then, if we consider that all the *Contributions* raised in the Province of *Namur*, and on the *French Conquests*, go for the Ease of their Establishment; and that the vast *Sums* spent in *Flanders* by the whole *Confederate Army* become theirs, and Centre in *Holland*. However it bears no proportion with ours, according to the *State* of the *War* for the *Year* 1696. which as the Earl of *Renelagh* by King *William*'s Order gave it into the *House* of *Commons*, *Decemb.* 3. amounts to 87440 Men; whereas if it were not to defend the Provinces of these, stiled our *Allies*, a very few Forces would be sufficient for our Occasions at home, if it should not be found needless to have any at all: Whereas they in the times of the profoundest Peace are seldom without *Fifty thousand Men*, to which their supernumerary Addition now is but inconsiderable, if what I have said be well considered; and provided that we also observe, that divers of those Troops reckoned into their *Quota* are upon *English* Establishment, and paid with our Mony. Indeed if

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we had charged our ſelves with furniſhing the whole *marine* Power, both for us and them, and ſtood thereby excuſed for affording any *Land Forces* to be employed in *Flanders*, or elſewhere, upon any part of the Continent, I ſhould not have blamed the Conduct of requiring a few *Men* of *War* from them, yea ſhould not have much complained if they had been acquitted from the yielding any: Seeing ſuch a *Stipulation* and Agreement between us and them could not have been much to the Prejudice either of the Kingdom or of Trade, farther than as it involved us in an unneceſſary and unjuſt War, meerly to gratify the Ambition of our *Dutch* King, and to hinder the Return of our Legal and *Rightful Sovereign*. Becauſe otherwiſe, as it would have been agreeable to our Intereſt, both as we are an *Iſland* and a *Trading* Nation; ſo it would not only have proved a means of keeping all our Mony at home, and of the having had it to *circulate* among our ſelves, but we ſhould thereby had Treaſure enough to have rigged out a Royal Navy ſuperior to the marine Power of *France*, and to have equipped and maintained more than a ſufficient Number of Men of War as *Cruiſers* and *Convoys* to have protected our Trade. But to be firſt at the vaſt Expence we have been in raiſing and maintaining ſo great an *Army* on the *Continent*, meerly for the Benefit of others and not our own, and then to *equip* and ſet out double the *Quota* that the *Dutch* have towards the conſtituting the *Confederate Fleet* of both Nations, was plainly to diſable our ſelves from having that Number of *Cruiſers* and *Convoys* as is neceſſary to be kept at Sea during the preſent War, againſt ſo potent an Enemy as the King of *France* and his *Subjects* are upon that Element. Nor was this concerted between our *Belgick* Prince, and his beloved *Dutch*, upon any other Motives, or to other Ends, but that we might be put out of Capacity of ſafe-guarding our Coaſts, and protecting our trading Veſſels; whilſt the *Dutch*, through furniſhing a ſmall *Quota* to the the *General Fleet*, are left in a Condition to employ the reſt of their *marine* and naval Strength in ſecuring and protecting their Traffick. And the Event hath fully anſwered the Deſign, in that while we, by furniſhing ſo many Ships of *War* to the *Royal Navy*, did leave our ſelves deſtitute of ſuch a Number of Ships of War, as might in the Quality of *Cruiſers* and *Convoys* in all Seas as well as in the Chanel have covered and defended our *trafficking Veſſels*; and as we have in conſequence thereof loſt above 4000 *trading Ships* to the empoveriſhing of the Kingdom, as well as of many Families that

were before the *Revolution* opulent and rich, while the *Dutch* in the mean time, through their furnishing so small a Proportion of *Men* of *War* to the *General Fleet*, and being thereby provided of the larger number of Men of War, as well to defend their *Merchant Ships* as to guard their Coasts, have not sustained the Third, nay nor the Fourth part of the Loss of *Vessels* and *Cargoes* that we have done, Not but that our *Chanels* might have been better guarded, and our trading Ships more protected than they have been by those *Convoys* and *Cruisers* that were appointed and ordained by Parliament, had not our *Commissioners* of the *Admiralty* been treacherous and slothful, as well as blockish and ignorant in the Service, Duty and Province which they undertook. So that if the Parliament (as I have formerly hinted) do not make those Persons accountable for the *Losses* at Sea, which Merchants and in and through them the Kingdom hath sustained, all thinking Men will have reason to believe, That those they have chosen to be their *Representatives* do take pleasure in their Empoverishment, Misery and Ruin; and will be provoked to judge them in a Conspiracy with those Gentlemen to promote all those Desolations and Mischiefs: Seeing the *Parliaments* over looking the Crimes of those *Commissioners*, or their conniving at their Conduct, will more than intimate that they are so. And indeed, by the whole Management of publick Affairs for near these *Seven Years*, both in Parliament and out of it, those called to sit in the *Senate*, as well as those employed in civil *Offices* have been doing to the Nation, as the Daughters of *Peleus* did by the Advice of *Medea* to their aged Father, whom they hackt in pieces, in hopes that by her *Magick* they should have restored him both to Life and Youth again. For through the Influence of *Dutch* Councils, and the Administration of a *Belgick* King, and by this wheedle, and under the pretence of rescuing us from Popery and Slavery, of banishing Tyranny, securing Liberty, and of making us an opulent and glorious Nation, they have empoverished us beyond Remedy and Retrieve; and have brought us so near to the brink of Vassalage and Thraldom, that it will require more Vertue and Courage to prevent it, than we have much ground of hoping to find the generality of this debauched, rebellious and disloyal Generation endowed with. And if some of those that have been principally Accessory to our Misery and Ruin be not speedily made Examples of Parliamentary Justice, who knows but upon the late President of making a *King accountable* for the *Offences* of his *Ministers*,

Miniſters, whether the Body of the People from *Wapping* to *Weſtminſter* may not aſſault *Kenſington* and *Whitehall*, as well as the *Admiralty Office*, if not inſtead of it? For as *Plebis non Judicium*, ſo *furioſis nulla voluntas*; as the Populace and Mob is commonly void both of Judgment and Equity, ſo they do not act when provoked under the Guidance of Reaſon, but under the Agitations of intemperate Rage. Nor will your *Dutch Ingineers* brought lately over (if we may believe the *Paper* called the *Poſt man* from *December* the 10th to *December* the 12th *St. vet.* who tells, That by Letters from *Bruſſels* of *December* the 14th *St. N.* there were divers *Ingineers* ordered from *Maeſtricht* to *London*) to deter an injured and thereupon an enraged People from attempting more than I will ſay, and [illegible] call it the doing themſelves Right, and the Nation Juſtice. And having mentioned thoſe *outlandiſh Ingineers*, I crave leave to recommend it to the *Parliament* to enquire into their Buſineſs, and what they come hither to be employed about; ſeeing there are no *French* Gariſons in *England* to be beſieged and bombed. But if it be in order to King *William*'s erecting a *Citadel* for enſlaving *London* and *Weſtminſter*, it is to be hoped that the terrour of *Bombs* and *Carcaſſes* will not frighten *Engliſh-men* quietly to ſurrender their Liberties and Properties, and tamely to put on and wear Chains. To all which might be further added, the very ſmall *Quota* which they furniſh the *Confederate Fleet* are not only many times ſubſiſted upon our Proviſions and Stores inſtead of their own, and ſupplied with our naval Preparations, but in the Place of attending conſtantly upon the *Flag*, as they ought, many of thoſe *Ships* of War are detached from the *Fleet*, and employed as *Convoys* to their trading Veſſels: Which as it may at ſome time or other prove of fatal conſequence to the Royal *Fleet* of *England*, and the whole Kingdom, ſo in the mean time they make their Profit by it, through the enlarging and ſecuring their Traffick, while ours is narrowed and crippled for want of *Cruiſers* and *Convoys*, and while ſuch Merchant Ships as will venture upon Voyages are left expoſed to be ſeiſed by *French Privateers*. But this being ſo warmly and judiciouſly repreſented by the ingenious Author of *a Letter to a Gentleman elected a Knight of the Shire to ſerve in the preſent Parliament*, I ſhall not farther enlarge upon it; eſpecially, ſeeing Admiral *Ruſſel*, who is now a Member of the *Houſe* of *Commons*, is able to give an ample and particular Account of it, and who for reſenting it as became him, when lately *Admiral* in the

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Mediterranean, has been coldly received by his *Master* since his return. But to advance a step further on the Point and Head whereon I am discoursing; Can there be a greater *Invasion* upon our *Trade*, or any thing committed more to the Diminution and Ruin of it, than the *Dutch* assuming the Boldness, and King *William* countenancing them in it, to despise and violate both our *Act* of *Navigation* of the 12 *Car.* 2. and divers other *Statutes* made during his Reign; all which were providently and wisely enacted for the Encouragement of the *Encrease* of *Shipping* and *Navigation*, and for the Promotion and *Enlargement of our home Manufactures*? For as few can be ignorant, especially of Gentlemen and Merchants, both of the Occasion and Design of these several *Laws*; so the whole Nation hath abundantly experienced all along since the making of them, what Profit and Advantage have thereby accrued, first to Trade, and then to the Kingdom. But now, by the Insolency of the *Dutch*, and the Treachery of King *William* to this Nation, all those *Laws* have been slighted and violated by them, and the Care of having them observed and put in execution to us been *neglected* by *him*; which both on his part, and theirs, is in direct subserviency to make them powerful in Shipping and opulent in Wealth, and to render us Poor, Feeble and Weak. And as there is not one *Branch* of all these *Laws*, the transgression of which has not been practised by them, and connived at by their *Country man* on the *English* Throne; so they are, through his Encouragement and Protection, grown at last to that Impudence, and arose to that Defiance of *English* Laws and common Justice, That *Coffee house* Tables have been furnished with printed and publick *Advertisements* of such and such *Dutch* Productions and Manufactures that were to be vended at Places there named in and about the City of *London*, notwithstanding of their being expressly prohibited by those Laws to be either imported into or sold in this Kingdom. But whereas neither of the *Two Houses* of *Parliament*, upon the present Inspection they are making into the decay of *Trade*, and their calling Merchants before them to instruct them therein, can want information from those they examin of the truth of what I have suggested, and in what Particulars and Branches all those Laws are violated by the *Dutch*, and suffered to grow obsolete, and to remain unexecuted by the Prince of *Orange*. I shall supercede the saying more on this Head, because I cannot enlarge upon it as I ought, and as it deserves, without writing a

Volume

Volume inſtead of a few Sheets of Paper. And therefore the next Attempt I charge them with is ſtill more hainous, and done infinitely more to our diſgrace, being not only an Invaſion upon our *Trade*, but upon the *Liberty* of our Perſons. For by an unpreſidented and unparalelled Inſolency, the like whereof no Nation did ever pretend to exerciſe towards, and over the Subjects of this Kingdom, they demand and exact a *Tenth* Man out of every *Ship* of ours that goes into their Ports, for and towards the manning of their *Fleet*; and to juſtify themſelves in the doing hereof, they pretend to be authoriſed by King *William*'s Order. This they have practiſed for theſe *Two* Years paſt, only they are grown more rampant, tyrannous and oppreſſive this laſt than they were the former. For whereas in the Year 1694. they were contented with *One* Man out of *Ten*, or 15 *Guilders* in lieu thereof, and for his Ranſom, they have in the Year 1695. required and taken a *Man* out of every Ship of ours that went into their *Ports*, though the Sailors were never ſo few, or elſe they have exacted 25 *Guilders* for the excuſing and redeeming him from their Service. So that if it be but a *Hoy*, which is ſailed with a Maſter, one Man, and two Boys, yet they demand *One*; and upon its being replied that the Veſſel cannot be ſailed if *One* be taken out, they pretend it a Condeſcention and Favour to compound at 25 *Guilders* for his being excuſed, which is *Fifty Shillings* of *Engliſh* Mony. Nor do any Ships eſcape without doing the one or the other, and for which they alledg their having King *William*'s Authority. And theſe Things they are ſo far from concealing, or ſeeking to extenuate the Injuſtice and Criminalneſs of, by the neceſſity of their Condition, That they glory in it both in their *Trackſchuytes*, and in all Places of Society and Concourſe, as the Badg of their Exaltation and Triumph over us, and of our Subjection to them. The Method in which this Force and Hoſtility over us is practiſed is this, namely, before any *Ship* can be *cleared* at their *Cuſtom-houſe* the Maſter muſt go to the Lords of the *Admiralty*, and bring from thence a Certificate to the *Cuſtom-houſe* of having given a *Man* out of the *Veſſels Crew* to their Service, or of having compounded at the Value I have mentioned for his Redemption. Surely it will not be unſeaſonable now to ask, whether we be in terms of *Hoſtility* with the *Dutch*, or of *Alliance*? Seeing we are not treated by them in this as *Friends*, but as *Enemies*: Nay, it will be needful that we conſult both our Underſtandings and Memories, whether

England be not *Tributary* to *Holland*, and when and how it came to be ſo? For as much as they deal not with us as with a *free* and *independent Nation*, but as with a *Province* which they have ſubdued and brought into *Vaſſalage*. And if we be not *Slaves*, but remain yet a free *People*, this Hoſtility in them ought to be hoſtily repelled by us: And in the Place of accounting them any longer our *Confederates*, we ought to eſteem and take them for our *Enemies*, and every where to aſſault them accordingly. And for our *Belgick* King to authoriſe the *Dutch* to do what I have mentioned, is to aſſume a Power over the Liberties and Perſons of the People of *England*, which no *Rightful King* did ever pretend unto. For our Perſons and Liberties being under the Cuſtody of the Laws, no King can claim a larger Juriſdiction over them than what the Laws give him; unleſs he will renounce to govern by Law, and take upon him to rule Deſpotically. And the Prince of *Orange* may with as good Right tranſplant all the People of *England* to the Deſerts of *Arabia*, or ſend them to work in the *Mines* of *Peru* and *Mexico*, as to authoriſe the *Dutch* to ſeiſe upon *one* Man that is either a native Subject here, or under the Protection of *Engliſh Laws*, to navigate either their Ships of War, or their Veſſels of Commerce and Traffick. Nor has he any more Right to deprive me of my Liberty, ſave when, where, and in what Caſes the Laws have declared me to have forfeited it, than I have to break into the Prince of *Orange*'s Cloſet at *Kenſington*, and to ſnatch from thence the *Teſtimonials* of his *Reconciliation* to the Church of *Rome*. But by theſe little ſportful *Preludiums* of the young *Cub*, we may gueſs what we are to expect from the *Animal* when grown up to the full ſtrength and vigour of a *Tyger*, or a *Lion*.

But the next Depradation and Invaſion committed upon our *Trade* is more vilanous, and ought to be more provoking, as well as ſurpriſing, than any of the former; ſeeing it was neither compaſſed nor executed by meer Cunning and Fraud, nor upon Pretences of avowed Authority derived and received from King *William*, but which they perpetrated by open Force and direct Violence. Whereof though there may poſſibly be found divers Inſtances, yet I ſhall only aſſign *one*, but which ſhall be of that hainous Nature, that we need require no more, and ought henceforth to think how to do our ſelves Right, and take our Revenge upon them. The Hoſtility and Violence which I mean is that committed by the *Dutch* upon the *African Company* of *England*, in driving

driving them by *armed Force* out of two *Factories* in *Africa*; the *one* whereof brought the *Company Forty Marks of Gold per Menſem*, and the *other* not much leſs, beſides other *Commodities*. For the ſaid *Company* having, among other *Factories* which they had erected and quietly held in *Africa*, eſtabliſhed *one* at a Place called *Commenda*, and which they ſtood poſſeſſed of, and had furniſhed with all Things neceſſary for the defence and protection of their Servants, and for the management of their Trade, both in the Sale of what they tranſported thither from hence, and for the obtaining and ſecuring whatſoever the adjacent Coaſt, and the neighbouring Ports on that *Continent* afforded fit to be brought hither; the *Dutch* having a *Factory* adjoyning thereunto did, about Two years ago, inſtigate and ſtir up the *Natives* againſt the *Engliſh Factory*, by telling them that the *Engliſh* were a *conquered Nation*, and not able any longer to help and aſſiſt, or to trade with them, in that they had ſubdued the Kingdom of *England*, and made their *Stadtholder*, who was but their *Servant*, *King* and *Monarch* of it. By which fraudulent Means, and Language as reproachful of us, as it was falſe in it ſelf, the *Natives* who are all a kind of unthinking *Mob*, and eaſily misled, as well through the Habitude and Dulneſs of their Underſtandings, as through the little Acquaintance and Knowledge which they have of the *European* Parts of the World, made an Inſurrection againſt the *Engliſh*, and in Multitudes aſſaulted and attacked their *Factory*. But the *Africans* being no better than an undiſciplined *Rout*, and not well furniſhed with the Materials and Utenſils of War, and eſpecially being unprovided with great Artillery, were eaſily repelled and beaten off by thoſe of the *Engliſh Factory*; which the *Dutch* obſerving, and being ſenſible that time would both aſſwage the mutinous Paſſions of the *Natives*, and diſcover the Fraud by which they had hurried them into that haſty and intemperate Rage againſt the *Factory*, there having been no juſt Cauſe adminiſtered by the *Engliſh*, whereby the Natives might be provoked to fall upon them; thereupon the *Dutch* did not only make freſh Applications unto, and renew their Inſtigations of the *Africans* to perſevere in and perſue the Deſign of expelling the *Engliſh* out of the forementioned *Factory*; but theſe treacherous *Hollanders* did hoſtily turn and fire the *Guns* of their own *Fort* againſt the *Engliſh Factory* that ſtood near unto it, and by armed Violence drove them from thence, and forced them to leave and abandon it. And as theſe are ſome

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of the bleſſed Fruits and Effects of the *Revolution*, ſo having by our departure from our Loyalty, loſt together with our Vertue, our Honour, and our Concerns for the ſafety and welfare of our Country, theſe Encroachments, Rapines, and Robberies of the *Dutch*, are not only overlookt by moſt, tamely digeſted by all, but have a Merit and Sanctity aſcribed to them by ſome of our Sycophant and Mercenary *Clergy*, under the Notion of the Tributes of our Gratitude paid to the *Hollanders* as our Deliverers from Popery and Slavery. And it is but Reaſon, That owing our Lives, Liberties and Eſtates to the Friendſhip and Bounty of their Aſſiſtance, when the Goſpel and every Thing that is valuable in it ſelf and dear to us was at Stake, they ſhould at pleaſure claim and exerciſe a Juriſdiction over them, and we be contented with a precarious Right in all that we are and have. For through the Bigottry of moſt, and the Treachery of a great many, it is now arrived at this, That even for a *Houſe* of *Peers* to take upon them the repreſenting the Decays and Sufferings of the *Nation* in point of Trade, is by your *Salisbury Burnet* thought worthy of being branded with the alarming and ignominious Name of *Remonſtrating* againſt the *Government*. But I will venture to ſay, That if ſpeedy Remedies be not fallen upon and uſed by the *Senate* of the *Kingdom*, for the relieving us from our Diſtreſſes and Miſeries of that kind, that the forenamed mitred Gentleman will ſoon find the Heats of the Nation to riſe beyond the Remedy of his *Vinegar-bottle*; how effectual ſoever he may have found that Liquor to have been to check and allay warm and luſtful Inſurrections in himſelf. Yea, in vain do both *Houſes* of *Parliament* labour to help and relieve us in this matter, while we have a *King* ſo linked and united to the *Dutch*, by manifold ties of Intereſt and Affection, and who thinks himſelf no otherwiſe obliged by the Title and Authority we have given him over this Nation, than to ſacrifice us to their Safety and Proſperity, and to raiſe them to Greatneſs, Power and Wealth, upon our Poverty, Thraldom and Ruin: So that the only mean of Deliverance and Reſcue is to diſſolve the Bonds between him and us, and to return and leave him where we found him in the ſeparate and amorous Embraces of his darling and beloved *Hollanders*.

All I have further to add in reference to the damage done to the *Trade* of this Nation by the *Dutch*, and of the Deſign which King *William* out of kindneſs to them has been promoting for the

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Ruin and Subverſion of our *Traffick*, ſhall be briefly to take notice of, and to reflect a little upon his erection of a *Scotch African and Eaſt India Company*, with ſuch Immunities and Privileges as will prove deſtructive of the Trade of *England* to thoſe Parts. Which *Scotch Company*, as it is eſtabliſhed by a late *Act* of *Parliament* of that Kingdom, to which King *William* gave the enacting *Fiat* and Royal *Sanction*; ſo he did it without giving his *Engliſh Privy Council*, or any other of this Nation, the leaſt antecedent Notice of it, and much more without asking or taking their Advice about it, though a matter both of great Importance in it ſelf, and of vaſt Conſequence to the *Trade* of this Kingdom. Nor can it be imagined that the ſaid *Act* for erecting of a *Scotch Company* was ſurreptitiouſly obtained, or precipitately paſſed, without his Knowledg and Information of the Tenor of it: Seeing the *Inſtructions* were formed and digeſted here, and ſigned by *him*; which upon being ſent down thither, gave occaſion and encouragement there to make and enact ſuch a *Statute* at this Juncture. And it is highly worthy of remark, That this *Scotch Law*, containing ſo many unuſual Privileges, and beneficial Conceſſions, as were never granted heretofore by any King of *Great Britain*, ſhould be made at a Seaſon when the *Trade* of *England* is ſo loaded and depreſſed by late grievous *Impoſitions* and *Taxes* laid upon It, by ſeveral Laws ſince the *Revolution*, in order to the carrying on of the preſent War, and for the defraying the Charges of it. Nor is it conceivable, how after ſo many Diſcouragements given to the *Engliſh Eaſt India Company*, not only in refuſing them an *Eſtabliſhment* by *Law*, but in Delaying for ſeveral Years to grant them a *Confirmation* of their *Charter*; and thereby putting them both to vaſt *Expenſes*, through their being ſo long in ſoliciting of it, and the leaving them all that while naked and expoſed to be undermined and ſupplanted by *Interlopers*, that this unwonted and exuberant *Grace* ſhould be exerciſed to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, were it not done upon the Influence of *Dutch* Councils, and in purſuance of Meaſures from *Holland* for the ruining the Trade of *England*. And whoſoever conſiders the little reſpect, and the leſs affection which King *William* hath for the *Scots* Nation, and with what diſdain and contempt he ſpeaks of that whole Kingdom, and treats thoſe of the firſt Quality of it, will eaſily believe, That he did not authoriſe the Eſtabliſhment of the forementioned Company out of kindneſs unto, or concern for the Proſperity of that Nation; but that it

was done upon the Motives, and in purſuance of foreign Councils. Not that I do envy the *Scots* any Favour that is ſhewed them, upon whatſoever Inducements it be done; or that I blame the *Parliament* of *Scotland* for what they have done in this particular, towards the raiſing of the *Genius*, and encouraging the Induſtry of their People, to the purſuit of Trade; but what I would ſay is, That as King *William*'s Kindneſs to the *Scots* in this matter is to the apparent and viſible Damage of the *Engliſh*, ſo it is morally certain, that both the firſt overture of ſuch an Eſtabliſhment ſprung from *Belgick* Councils, and that the Prince of *Orange*'s *Inſtructions*, which led that Parliament to ſuch a *Bill*, and the Royal Aſſent given thereunto by his *Commiſſioner*, upon which it is become a *Law* and *Statute*, is all in order to encreaſe the Trade, and raiſe the Grandeur of the *Dutch*, and to depreſs and leſſen the Trade of *England*, and thereby to weaken and impoveriſh the Kingdom. For as the *Author* of a Paper called, *Some Conſiderations upon the late Act of the Parliament of* Scotland *for conſtituting an Indian Company*, has with Candor and Ingenuity told us, Pag. 4. *That the Original of that Deſign of ſettling a Company of Commerce for Strangers as well as for Scotch-men was not from* Scotland, *nor from hence, but altogether from foreign Parts*; which, as he there tells us, *he had from good hands*. So we have reaſon upon his Teſtimony to receive what he ſays, being ſo avowed a Patron of the Wiſdom, Juſtice and Equity of the ſaid *Act*. However it will not be amiſs to unfold a little more diſtinctly, what he hath only obſcurely and briefly inſinuated. In the doing whereof I muſt crave pardon for revealing a Secret committed to me in a private Converſation, and the rather becauſe I have always valued my ſelf upon an inviolable Fidelity toward all that have truſted me, and upon a tenacious Retentiveneſs and ſteddy Secrecy in reference to ſuch Things as have been privately, and under the Notion of friendſhip conveyed to me. But where my Diſcretion has only been confided in, but neither my Honour nor my Conſcience have been engaged, I do judg that I not only may, but that in Duty I ought to diſcloſe what hath been, and is contrived and machinated, in order to divide and *ſeparate* theſe *two Kingdoms*, and thereby to weaken if not ruin both of them: namely, That the *Dutch* being afraid that either through the Prince of *Orange*'s Death, or through King *James*'s Reſtauration, theſe Nations may be awakened to conſider how they have been firſt deluded and misled, and then wronged and

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injured by the *Hollanders*; and thereupon may be provoked to demand Reparation, and grow enraged to perſue Revenge, they have therefore ſtudied and concerted how to ſeparate the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* the one from the other: And have proceeded ſo far therein, as in either of the foregoing Caſes to have allowance for it from *William's Dutch Minions* and *Confidents*, which is equivalent to the having it from himſelf. And accordingly they have treated with ſome of the *Scotch* Nation about it, whom they have not only gratified with Mony to make them pliable, but have given them aſſurance, That there ſhall be *Three or Four hundred thouſand Pound* ready, to bribe and gain the chief and moſt leading Men of that Kingdom to comply with this Deſign, at what time it may be needful for the *Dutch* to have it put in execution. In purſuance whereof they have ſtarted the Project of a *Scotch Eaſt India Company*, which that Nation had all the reaſon in the World to take hold of, and they will be thought not only kind but juſt to themſelves in gaining this Grant and Conceſſion from the Crown, for their coming into the Intereſt of this *Man* at a Seaſon when their adhering to their Rightful King, as was their Duty to have done, would have made this Man's Title very uncertain and precarious, and would have rendered his Abode in, and Reign over theſe Kingdoms of a very ſhort Duration and Continuance. Nor will it eſcape the recommending the Wiſdom of the *Scots* Nation to Poſterity, That whilſt the *Engliſh*, who have laviſhed away and waſted near 40 Millions *ſterl.* upon their *Dutch* King, have not obtained one Beneficial National *Act* or *Law* in recompence of all that they have ſo fooliſhly and prodigally beſtowed for the ſupport of his Government; the *Scots*, by taking the Benefit of his foreign Inclinations and Affections, have gained ſomething that may be uſeful to them and their Off-ſpring. It were high Preſumption in me to undertake to declare how far the *Scots* Act is directly calculated and adapted to the Prejudice of *England*, ſeeing that were to invade the Province, and to break into the Rights of both Houſes of the *Parliament* of *England*, who being extreamly ſenſible of, and having maturely weighed it, have not only the Integrity and Fortitude to repreſent it by a ſolemn Addreſs to King *William*, but who in their profound Wiſdom are conſidering both how to obviate the Evils which that Law threatneth to the Traffick of the Kingdom, and how to ſettle the Trade of the Nation upon ſuch a Foot and Bottom as may give Encouragements

ragements to it, and make it revive and flouriſh. I do know that all which the two Houſes are to expect from their *Belgick* King in anſwer to their Addreſs is, That he was ſurpriſed into the paſſing of the *Scotch Act*, which I hope all Men will believe he as truly was, as he pretends to have been into the *Maſſacre* of *Glenco*, for the perpetration whereof he gave ſeveral poſitive and reiterated Orders: For *Fides Belgica*, and *Fides Punica*, are equivalent; and the Word of a *Carthagenian Senator* or *General*, and that of a *Dutch Prince*, are of the ſame alloy and ſtamp. But as the *Scots* are a wiſer Nation, having obtained the paſſing of ſuch a Law, than upon any Conſideration whatſoever to be prevailed upon to repeal or to part with it, either to gratify King *William*, or to humour and accommodate this Kingdom; ſo no Man in the preſent Circumſtances in which *England* is, will judge it the Intereſt of this Nation to quarrel with *Scotland*, or too much to rally and vex the *Scots* upon this Account. Not but that there are many ways and means within the Circle and under the Power of the Parliament of *England*, by which they may not only vent their Anger againſt thoſe *Engliſh* that have ſubſcribed to the *Scots Eaſt India* Stock, but make *Scotland* it ſelf firſt uneaſy and then enraged. But as this were to ſpend their Reſentment and Anger where they ought not, ſeeing all their Indignation ought in Juſtice and Equity to fall no where but upon *Kenſington* and *Holland*; ſo it were to make themſelves Tools in promoting the Deſign of ſeparating theſe two Kingdoms, which the *Dutch* contrived this Act for the Eſtabliſhment of the forementioned Company as a Foundation of, and a Path unto. For ſhould they at *Weſtminſter*, as they eaſily may, make all thoſe *Engliſh* that have put in their *Shares* into the *Scots Stock* pay *quadruple Taxes* to the War, which they are upon Ways and Means to ſupport; this would but make many wealthy and induſtrious Merchants to forſake *England*, and retreat to *Scotland*, where they will be heartily welcomed, and effectually protected againſt all the Operation of ſuch a ſtingy Law. Or ſhould the Parliament of *England* enjoyn theſe *Engliſh* that have ſubſcribed to the *Scots Stock* to abandon and renounce their *Memberſhip* in that *Company*, this would not only entitle the *Scots* to ſo much Mony as was the *Quota* of their firſt Payment, which having already received, they are not ſo ſilly as to refund; but it would alſo occaſion thoſe that have ventured ſo much in that Bottom rather to carry their whole Capital after it, than to be both ſhut out from

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the Benefit of ſuch a Proportion of their own Eſtates, and likewiſe to forfeit ſo much of their very Principal. Nor would the Parliament of *England* act with leſs imprudence, and in greater inconſiſtency with their own Intereſt, ſhould they ſuffer themſelves to be provoked to turn the Payment of all the *Scots Regiments* in *Flanders* off from the *Engliſh Eſtabliſhment*, and caſt it upon the *Scots* as the equivalent of the *Cuſtoms* which they are excuſed from by the forementioned *Statute*; but which they would be obliged to pay to the Government, were they to trade to *Africa* and the *Eaſt Indies* upon the like bottom and terms which the *Engliſh* do. But as this were to enfeeble the Confederate Army, by robbing it of Seventeen thouſand as good Men as any it is conſtituted of, or elſe to neceſſitate *England* to hire and pay ſo many Foreigners in their room, which they cannot in that Method of acting avoid doing towards the compleating of the *Eighty ſeven thouſand four hundred and forty Men*, which the *Houſe* of *Commons* by their *Vote* of *December* the 14th have declared *neceſſary for the Year* 1696. So ſuch a Procedure of this *Kingdom* towards *Scotland* would enforce the *Scots* both to call home their Troops, and to employ them where *England* will not find any Advantage in giving them Provocation as well as Occaſion to do it. So that in a Word, all the Anger that boileth in *Engliſh* Breaſts upon the Account of this *Scots Act* ought to vent it ſelf upon the *Dutch* who gave the Advice, and upon our *Belgick* King who gave it the legiſlative Stamp, and ratified it into an Act, by what he calls his Royal Authority. And to ſhew that all his little Excuſes, and particularly what he gave in anſwer to the *Addreſs* of the *Two Houſes* when preſented to him *Octob.* 17. *viz. That he had been ill ſerved in* Scotland, is all Cheat, pure *Grimace*, in that he has not in Evidence of his being impoſed upon and misled, turned out or laid aſide one of thoſe *Miniſters* of *State* whom he would have this credulous Nation believe to have deluded him to it. Which were it true, as it no wiſe is, it ought not to vindicate him from being accountable for the wrong he hath therein done to the Kingdom of *England*; ſeeing he who drove away King *James* by a Preſident of his own making, meerly for the Offences of that King's Miniſters, and which Miniſters he has not only taken into his Friendſhip and Confidence, but made ſome of them the chief Superintendants of all his Affairs, muſt not think to Sham the World off with Pretences that the Miniſters are only guilty, whilſt he is to be looked upon as one as innocent as

the Child unborn. Yea I will presume to add, That whereas K. *James* was not by any Laws of the Kingdom responsable for the Transgressions of his Councillors and Officers, but his Person and Royal Dignity were in all Cases to remain Sacred and Safe, K. *W.* is justly and legally Arraignable for all the Crimes of his Ministers, as well as for his own; and that both by his authorising that unjust and barbarous Fact of abdicating his Uncle and Father in Law, and also by virtue of the Stipulation, Contract and Term upon which he accepted the Crown. But if nothing else will serve and content the *Parliament* of *England*, save the making Reprisals, and taking Revenge upon the *Scots*, for their establishing an *East India Company* with so many ample Privileges and Immunities, the way of doing it is open and easy, without their committing any thing that the *Scots* can call unjust, or which they themselves may either repent or be ashamed of: namely, To grant unto their own *trading Company*, especially to those of *Africa* and the *East Indies*, such an Establishment by Law, with ease from Custom and Impositions, at least with such an Abatement and Moderation of them as *cæteris paribus* may be an Equivalent to all the Privileges and Immunities in the *Scots Act*, and thereby discourage and cripple, if not stifle and smother their Undertaking. And it is a surprise to all thinking disinterested Men, that Trade being the Source and Fountain of the Wealth, Strength and Populace of a Nation; and that this Kingdom being more adapted for it by its Situation, Harbours, and the *Genius* of its People, than any other Country whatsoever, that yet it should be so far from being encouraged in the way, manner and degrees it ought, that the Trade of *England* is more Clogged, Loaded, and has greater Burthens laid upon it, than that of any other Nation. But if this Method of counteracting the *Scots* should not be thought convenient, when the Kingdom is to be charged with so many and large Grants of Mony to the Government for the upholding and carrying on the present War, there is still another way of obviating all the Evils we are apprehensive of from the *Scots Act*, and from the old *East India Company*; yea and not only of defeating the Design of the *Dutch*, who were the first and under-hand Advisers to it, but of improving it into an Occasion of strengthening our selves to chastise the *Hollanders*, and to exact Reparations from them for all the Injuries of one kind and another which they have done us: And that is the bringing

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theſe two Kingdoms into an *Union* of Councils, Laws and Privileges of all Sorts, as they are already united under *one Monarch*, encompaſſed by the ſame Seas, Inhabitants upon one Iſland, and not differing in Language farther than in *tone* and dialect. Which as it would be to the mutual Safety and Proſperity of both Nations, ſo it is not to be queſtioned but that the *Scots*, in conſideration and acknowledgment of the Benefit that would accrue to them by an *Incorporation* with *England*, would chearfully ſurrender their late *Act*, and be as forward as we can wiſh to repeal it. Nor would it be found ſo difficult as ſome do imagine it, to effect, compaſs and perfect ſuch an *Union* upon Terms that both Kingdoms may think equal, could we on each ſide renounce national Piques, and give up little private Intereſts, in order to the obtaining a general common Good.

I am told that ſome are ſo ignorant, and others ſo impudent, as ſay, That King *William* in virtue of that Sovereign Power which that Kingdom hath granted him, may, by his own perſonal and immediate Authority, without the concurrence of a Parliament, or the Preſcription of a Law, impoſe upon Trade what Duty, Cuſtoms or Taxes he pleaſeth; and this they alledg to ſtand veſted in him as a part of his Prerogative, by the Gift and Conceſſion of an *Act* of *Parliament* made in one of thoſe *Seſſions* when *Lauderdale* was King *Charles* the Second's *High Commiſſioner*. To which I reply three Things: 1. That ſuch a Suppoſition were to put all *Traders* of the Kingdom of *Scotland* into the ſtate and condition of *Slaves*, by making their whole Property acquirable by the way of Traffick to be under the protection of no Law, but to be ſeiſable and diſpoſable at the arbitrary Will and deſpotical Pleaſure of the King; which I think that Nation which juſtly boaſts it ſelf a free Kingdom, as much as any other whatſoever, will not eaſily acquieſce in, and ſubmit unto from any King: But eſpecially not from one of their own making, who being as the Clay in their hands, of which they have made a *Veſſel* of *Honour*, they may either *break* it or mould it again when the Humour takes them into a *Veſſel* of *Diſhonour*. 2. Whatſoever *Prerogative* this Man, under the Notion of being their King, may have as to the laying Impoſitions upon Goods and Merchandiſe, where no Law doth preclude and bar him from doing it, and where the Conceſſion, Liberty and Right for them to trade to ſuch and ſuch Places, and in ſuch and ſuch Commodities, proceed and are derived meerly

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from his perſonal Grant and *Charter*, which gives them all their Title ſo to do; yet it is moſt abſurd to imagine that he can have any ſuch *Prerogative* or Power where a publick *Law* hath given them both a Right and Authority to trade, and an Immunity from all Impoſitions whatſoever in reference to ſuch Places, and the Productions and Superfluities thereof; and it is alſo Tyranny in him to challenge it. For by this means no Laws can be a Fence about Mens Eſtates and Properties, nor give them the Security which they both promiſe, and were made and enacted for the enſuring to them. And for King *William* to claim and exerciſe ſuch a Juriſdiction and Authority were to uſurp a *diſpenſing* Power that is both infinitely worſe in it ſelf, and more fatal in its conſequences, than that for which we ſo much blamed, and have hoſtily treated King *James*: Seeing all the *diſpenſing* Power King *James* challenged was only in reference to *penal* Laws, and thoſe alſo relative meerly to *Religious Matters*; as to both which the King has a greater extent and latitude of Juriſdiction inherent in him by reaſon of his Sovereign Power, than he hath in reference to other Laws. But ſhould King *William* take upon him to *diſpenſe* with the Act we are ſpeaking of, it were to uſurp a *diſpenſing* Power both in reference to *beneficial* Laws, and thoſe made for the protection of our Civil Rights, Properties and Eſtates, which all Men who have common Senſe know to be more out of the verge and reach of Kings to ſupercede and controle, than thoſe are which refer to *Eccleſiaſtical* Officers, and which are likewiſe of a *penal* Nature.

3. Should it be admitted that by that *Act* of *Lauderdale*'s *Parliament* an abſolute, unlimitted and deſpotical Authority became veſted in King *Charles*, and ſtood conveyed to King *James*, in relation to this laying Taxes and Impoſitions on Trade; yet no Power of this kind accrues by this *Act* to King *William*, in that it was complained of as one of the *Grievances* which were preſented to him antecedently to his having the Crown conferred upon him, and whereof *Redreſs* only was demanded: But it was ſtipulated, and made a part of the *Original Contract*, betwixt the Kingdom of *Scotland* and Him, That no ſuch Power as *Lauderdale*'s Act imported ſhould ever be claimed, or exerciſed over them. And for King *William* now to pretend to it, were not only to violate his Coronation Oath, and proclaim himſelf perjured to all the World; but it were to diſcharge that Nation from all Obligation of Fealty to him,

him, and to give them a legal Right as well as Cauſe to proceed to the depoſing and abdicating him.

Before I ſhut up this Diſcourſe, which the variety and importance of the matter has already made longer than I at firſt deſigned it, though I hope it will not be found tedious, I ſhall for the ſake of many Thouſands, as well as my own, humbly applying my ſelf to the *Senate* of the *Kingdom*, to the *Members* of the *Privy Council*, and to the *Gentlemen* of *both* the *Gowns*, for their reſolving me *Two* or *Three* Queſtions; which it is of great Concernment with reſpect to our Conſtitution, our Laws, our Religion, and our Conſciences to have Satisfactorily anſwered. The firſt is, That they would tell us what the meaning of a King *de facto* is, and how ſuch a One differs from a King *de jure*? For I find that many both of the *Lawyers*, *Gentry*, as well as of the *Clergy*, who do wholy diſbelieve, and in their Minds diſclaim the Prince of *Orange*'s Right to the Sovereignty, do yet allow themſelves to ſwear Allegiance to him, and do pay him the Duty of Subjects, meerly becauſe he is got into Poſſeſſion of the Throne and Royal Title, and *de facto* hath aſſumed the exerciſe of the Kingly Power. Nor am I ignorant that the *pedant* Writers of *Politicks* do ſpeak of a King *de facto*, as well as of a King *de jure*; but ſo far as I am capable of underſtanding Reaſon or good Senſe, no Man can be called a King *de facto*, who is not either antecedently or concomitantly a King alſo *de jure*: Seeing he that is ſtiled a *King*, but who is not *rightfully* ſo, is by all the Laws of God and Man a *Robber* and an *Uſurper*; but a *King* he is not, nor can he be. A Thief may as well be called a legal Proprietor of what he hath ſtolen from his Neighbour, and he that *Pads* upon the Road may have as juſt a Claim to the Purſe he hath forcibly taken from a Traveller, though the Law makes both the one and the other obnoxious to be hanged, and that very juſtly too, as he can have either Right or Pretence to the Regal Title and Power, who attains not to them by the Methods, Rules and Meaſures, and in the Virtue, Force and Efficacy of the Conſtitution. And as the Names of Intruder, Uſurper and Robber, and not thoſe of Prince, Sovereign and King, are which ſuch a one ought only to be called by; ſo inſtead of *Allegiance* due unto him, or of our being under the Obligation either of divine or human Laws to render unto that Perſon the Duties of Subjects, we are bound both in Law and Conſcience to raiſe *Hue* and *Cry* after him, and to perſue him, and make him

accountable for the Crimes which have entitled him to the Names of *Robber* of his Neighbours Crown, and *Intruder* into and *Uſurper* of another Man's *Throne*. Things are ſtubborn and inflexible, and will not change their Natures, becauſe of the complemental ſoft Words that are faſtned upon them. Theft, Robbery and Uſurpation, will not ceaſe to be the ſame evil and abominable Crimes which God hath denounced Curſes againſt, and which Men in all Ages have annexed Puniſhments unto, notwithſtanding the ſmooth *Whitehall* and *Kenſington* Language with which we varniſh them over. And whereas the Word and Name *King* hath been hitherto taken for a fair, honeſt, and honourable *Word* and *Name*, and held no ways reproachful for a vertuous Man to have it aſcribed unto him, and to be denominated by it; I will venture to ſay that it is one of the worſt and moſt ſcandalous *Words* in the World, and the moſt diſgraceful and injurious Title that a Perſon is capable of having given him; if it be allowed to expreſs an Uſurper by, and uſed of one that has no Right to a Crown, but meerly the Poſſeſſion of it. But whereas there are ſome who through want of Senſe, and others who through Ignorance of the Law, may take the Prince of *Orange* to be a King *de jure*, and may thereby hope both to ſave their Conſciences and their Credits, and think to juſtify themſelves from Treaſon and Diſloyalty in their ſwearing *Allegiance* to him, and yielding him the Fealty due from Subjects; I deſire therefore in the ſecond Place to ask our *Senators* of *Wiſdom*, and our *Gentlemen* of the *Gowns*, how this *Right* to be King accrues to the Prince of *Orange*, and from what Sources of *Law* and *Juſtice* the *Royal Stile* and *Authority* come to be derived unto and veſted in *him*, and by what Tenure he bears the Royal Name, and exerciſeth the *Sovereign Power*? For as there are but *Three* ways in any Nation of arriving lawfully at the Supream Authority, and of coming legitimately and honeſtly to be a *King*, namely, either by the Right of *hereditary Succeſſion*, or by the *Right* of *juſt* and *lawful Conqueſt*, or by the *Right* of *Election*, where through the known Laws, and the fundamental Proviſions of the *Conſtitution*, there is upon every Vacancy of the Throne a Privilege veſted in the People, or in their Repreſentatives, or in ſome ſelect Number of the moſt honourable and qualified Perſons, to chuſe one to fill it. And as none can have the Impudence to ſay, either that the Prince of *Orange* is King of *England* by the Right of *hereditary Succeſſion*, ſeeing there are divers Perſons who have an *hereditary* Right of inheriting

heriting the Crown antecedently to him. Or that he attained to be King by a lawful *Conqueſt* in a juſt War; ſeeing that is not only diſclaimed by himſelf, and reprobated by the Parliament, but becauſe the offering to eſtabliſh his Title upon that Foundation, and to juſtify it by that *Plea*, were to put us into the State of *Slaves* inſtead of Subjects, and to make us enjoy all we are and have by his Pleaſure and Will, and not to have any Property in them by our antient Laws. So in the third Place none who have the leaſt Acquaintance with the Nature of our *Conſtitution*, the Frame of our Government, or the many Laws of the Land relative to the Right and Manner of Succeſſion in the Sovereignty, will dare to pretend that upon a *Demiſe* of the Crown the People, or any certain Number of Perſons whatſoever, ſtand legally veſted with a Power of chuſing who ſhall ſucceed: And the reaſon is obvious, becauſe our *Monarch* is and has been always an *hereditary Monarch*, and not an *elective*. Wherefore though there have been ſometimes Interruptions in the Rightful Succeſſion, and Tranſlations of the Crown from one Family to another, yet ſave in the Caſes of direct Uſurpation, ſuch as *Oliver Cromwel's*, it was never attempted on the Foot and Principle of the Peoples having a Power reſident in them by Law to elect their King; but it was always on the Motive and Foundation of doubtful and controverted Titles. Which Claim, though in ſome it was very weak, yet it was always inſiſted upon; and what their Title wanted in legal Goodneſs, they endeavoured to make out by military Power. I might add, That there was no *Demiſe* here, neither by Death nor by Reſignation, and much leſs were there any veſted with a Regal Power of abdicating, depoſing, and driving away King *James*. So that upon the whole, the Prince of *Orange* can upon no Foundation whatſoever, nor in any Senſe received among Men of coming Lawfully to a Crown, be King of *England de jure*, and by conſequence he muſt be contented to be held for no other than an *Uſurper*, and as ſuch ought all Men to account him, who according to the Laws of Revelation, and of the Kingdom, would either approve themſelves to God, or have peace in their own Minds. But then thirdly, admitting the Prince of *Orange* to be *King* of *England*, (whether *de Jure* or *de Facto* I further enquire not) I deſire to ask the *Two Houſes* of *Parliament*, as well as our *Lawyers* and *Divines*, of what *Signification and Importance in their Judgments and Opinions the Word King is*, that the People may the better know

know the Nature, Extent and Bounds of their *Allegiance*, that being on their part *Reciprocal* and *Correlate* to *Kingship* on the Sovereigns? And this *Question* is the more neceſſary to be reſolved, in that the *Notion* and *Idea* of *King* is much different in the preſent Eſtimate of the Generality of Men, as well *within* the Houſes of Parliament as *without* them, from what it is repreſented and found to be in our Laws, and from what it has been always heretofore taken and acknowledged to be. That therefore which with reference to my ſelf, as well as to many Thouſands beſides, I would earneſtly beg to know, is, Whether by *King* they mean a Sovereign Prince, whoſe Perſon (by virtue of the Authority lodged in him, and by reaſon that the Peace and Welfare of the whole Society depends upon his Safety) is *Sacred* and *Inviolable*; who cannot legally be reſiſted, oppoſed or withſtood, and much leſs be judged, depoſed and abdicated by any Power on Earth, on any Pretence whatſoever, and one without whoſe Call and Authority all Meetings, Aſſemblies and Conſultations about Matters of Government and State are Treaſon and Rebellion? Or whether by *King* they do intend only a Perſon that is meerly in the Quality of a *Truſtee*, entruſted by and accountable to the *People* as his *Principals*, and who being only veſted with a *delegated* Power, may therefore be reſiſted, arraigned, judged, abdicated, and drove away, if he offend thoſe over whom he is advanced to rule, and act diſſonantly from and contrary to the Laws, of all which his Subjects are to be Judges? For if *King* be taken in the *firſt Senſe*, to ſignify one that is unaccuſable, irreſiſtable and unabdicable; than we of this Nation neither have, nor lawfully can have, any other King than King *James* while he liveth, and hath not renounced and diſclaimed his Right: And by conſequence the Prince of *Orange* is no other than an *Uſurper*. And we out of our own Mouths, and by our own Sentence, no better than Rebels in abdicating the *former*, and in ſubmitting unto and owning the *later*. And indeed the Principles upon which the *Salisbury* Dictator of *Meaſures of Obedience*, Dr. *Burnet* (who out of diſloyal Malice to us endeavoured to ſubvert our antient Government, and to baffle all our Laws, by his modern and treaſonable Politicks) ſtriveth to juſtify the *Abdication* in a Book he hath lately publiſhed, called, *Reflections on a Pamphlet entitled Some Diſcourſes upon Dr.* Burnet *and Dr.* Tillotſon, *occaſioned by the Funeral Sermon of the former upon the later*, plainly ſhew both how ſelf condemned the Author is, and what Rebellion he and

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the Nation are, according to the Laws of God and Men, become guilty by that Tranſaction. For whereas he owns, That *illegal Acts, and Acts of Tyranny, and the remote Conſequences of them, do not juſtify the reſiſting of Princes; and that they can be then only lawfully withſtood, when their going about to ſubvert totally the Conſtitution ſhall be plainly apparent*, P. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37. there is no more needful to be ſaid for the loading of him, and for the branding the Nation with the juſt Imputation of the higheſt and moſt deteſtable Treaſon committed in the *Abdication* of the *King*, and in the Choiſe and Exaltation of the Prince of *Orange* to his Throne. Seeing whatſoever illegal Acts (which were not many, nor of any menacing Importance to the Kingdom) the King might be misled and hurried into by treacherous Councillors; yet it is ſo far from being plainly *apparent* that he *deſigned to ſubvert the Conſtitution*, that the contrary is demonſtratively evident; and that no Prince ever bore greater regard to the Laws, Liberties and Proſperity of *England* than he did. And as his Majeſties *ſending an Ambaſſador to* Rome, *his appointing Popiſh Biſhops, and his claiming a diſpenſing Power in reference to penal Laws about Religion*, are all the Inſtances which that traiterous Doctor gives of the King's being embarqued in ſuch an Attempt; ſo they are ſuch weak and impertinent Proofs of ſuch a Deſign, that it is to *banter* Mankind, to raiſe a Suſpition of it upon them, and much more to ſtile them plain and apparent Evidences of it. Nor needs there any more to ſhew that the *Conſtitution* was in no danger of being *totally ſubverted* by thoſe Means and Overt Acts of Government, than that neither the noble Perſon that went to *Rome*, nor thoſe that were conſtituted Popiſh Biſhops, nor any of them that gave Advice for the diſpenſing Power, have been ſo much as arraigned, and much leſs capitally puniſhed, as they would and deſerved to have been, if thoſe Things had been of a direct and immediate Tendency to deſtroy totally the Conſtitution. Nor would any Man have betrayed at once the Weakneſs and the Impudence as to have aſſigned thoſe Acts of Adminiſtration, and no other, as convictive Proofs of an apparent Deſign in King *James to ſubvert totally the Conſtitution*; but this noiſy, treacherous and diſloyal Doctor, who like to him that fired *Diana*'s Temple to protect himſelf from Oblivion, has been ſtudying to raiſe himſelf a *Monument* upon the Baniſhment of his Sovereign, the Ruin of our Antient Government, and the Involving of theſe Kingdoms in a bloody and deſtructive War. But

then on the other hand, if *King* be taken in the *ſecond Senſe*, for one that may be *reſiſted, arraigned, depoſed* and *drove away* from his *Throne* and *Kingdom*; then as the Prince of *Orange* hath but a ſlippery Seat of it, and a thorny Crown, ſo no Man can be lawfully required to take an *Oath of Allegiance* to him, and much leſs juſtly puniſhed by double Taxes, or otherwiſe for refuſing it: Seeing if that be the Signification and Importance of *King*, it may be every Man's Duty to aſſiſt in depoſing and dethroning him. And upon what I have ſaid of his Miſcarriages in Government, and the Deſigns he is carrying on to the Ruin as well as Impoveriſhment of the Kingdom, there is nothing remains to be added or adviced, But *to your Tents O Iſrael*, for this Man ought no longer to be ſuffer'd to pretend to reign over us. For as he hath in *many Inſtances apparently attempted the total Subverſion of the Conſtitution*, (which even by our *Salisbury Doctor*'s Principles of Politicks, juſtifieth the depoſing him) and particularly both in the commanding a *whole Tribe* of Men that were under the Protection of the Laws to be *maſſacred*, without any previous Tryal or Conviction; and in his taking the Earl of *Bredalbin* by meer arbitrary Power, not only out of the hands of Juſtice, when he ſtood impeached by Parliament (which whether he was juſtly or unjuſtly makes no Change in the Nature of what the Prince of *Orange* hath therein done) but in putting him into the Adminiſtration of the Government as a *Privy Councellor*: So he hath likewiſe in effect deſtroyed the very Kingdom, and hath brought us into thoſe Circumſtances of Confuſion, Miſery and Want, out of which it is impoſſible to recover and deliver us, while he is permitted to ſit at the Helm. And which, if we be ſo ſottiſh, and ſo much Enemies to our ſelves and to our Poſterity as to connive at any longer, it will be out of the reach and power both of our *Rightful King*, and of a well *conſtituted Parliament* ever to redeem us; or either to retrieve the Nation from final Ruin, or to ſave us from being Conquered by any potent Neighbour that may have a mind to invade us.

Nor will I enlarge this Diſcourſe any further, ſave to tell thoſe who out of rebellious Enmity to a Rightful King, and Idolatry of an Uſurper, may complain of the Acrimony of ſome Expreſſions which will be found to occur in the foregoing Leaves, That all the Language I have uſed is either conſecrated by the Tongues or Pens of your *Williamite Divines*, in their Pulpit Invectives againſt King *James*, and the King of *France*; or elſe it is all authoriſed

thoriſed by the Licenced *Pamphlets*, publiſhed in way of *Elegie* upon the preſent Government, and *Satyr* upon the laſt. And whoſoever will waſte ſo much time as to peruſe a Paper ſtiled, *A Dialogue between the King of* France *and the late King* James, *occaſioned by the Death of the Queen*, will juſtify me in the Repriſals and Retaliations I have made. Only whereas little is to be met with in theſe *Sermons* and *Pamphlets* but ridiculous Fiction, and impudent Slander, as well as dull Malice; there will nothing be found in theſe *Sheets* but weighed and meaſured Truth, though ſometimes a little *piquantly* expreſſed.

Decemb. 26. 1695.

ERRATA.

Page 2. line 30. before *other* read *of*, ibid. l. 38. for *ſtate* r. *ſtale*. p. 4. l. *ult.* for *ſtuff* r. *ſtrife*, p. 5. l. 25. dele *ſame*, p. 6. l. 36. for *Redreſs* r. *Readers*, p. 9. l. 1. r. *where we had for a great while been in the quiet and peaceable Poſſeſſion*, p. 11. l. 37. r. *plead*, p. 12. l. 15. dele *a* before *Servant*, p. 13. l. 8. r. *Placat's*, ibid. l. 20. r. *Rude*, ibid. l. *ult.* for *their* r. *theſe*, p. 14. l. 8. r. *become*, ibid. l. 20. for *th* r. *to*, p. 15. l. 7. before *it* r. *as*, ibid. l. 13. for *were* r. *we*, p. 16. l. 3,4. r. *putting*, ibid. l. 6. r. *Guet*, p. 20. l. 21. r. *executed*, ibid. l. 27. for *yet* r. *yea*, p. 22. l. 35. after *with* r. *the*, p. 23. l. 8. r. *Donative*, p. 25. l. 38. r. *Bordacho's*, p. 32. l. 33. before *Miſchiefs* r. *the*, p. 33. l. 6. before *have* r. *they*, ibid. l. 12. *two Millions*, p. 34. l. 7. after *tranſported* put, p. 35. l. 33. for *mark* r. *maſk*, p. 36. l. 12. r. *thither*, ibid. l. 19. for *ſo* r. *for*, ibid. l. 20. for *more* r. *were*, ibid. l. 33. r. *they thus*, p. 37. l. *ult.* dele *they*, p. 38. l. 8. after *unto* put, ibid. l. 21. r. *become*, p. 43. l. 14. r. *whereof*, p. 47. l. 28. r. *Villanies*, p. 48. l. 28. r. *become*, ibid. l. 29. r. *Center*, p. 50. l. 25. r. *Officers*, ibid. l. 30. r. *the*, p. 51. l. 3. r. *Plebi*, ibid. l. 11. dele *to*, ibid. l. 22. before *the* r. *that*, p. 55. l. 32. r. *no*.